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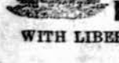


DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5127	C Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5127	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7905	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,326	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnoching	4,268	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

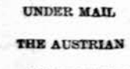
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bollen	4,331	3rd Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	8th Dec., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 155.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th December, 1898.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 15th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 17th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bucreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 25th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombass, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 16th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 18th November.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Agents.
Bombay, 13th November, 1898.

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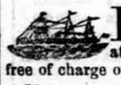
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,800	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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No. 9.—Octavo. Note-paper size. Two days to a page, 7½ by 4¾ in....	4 8	5 0
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No. 8.—Octavo. Note-paper size. One day to a page, 7½ by 4¾ in. ...	5 4	6 0
No. 18.—Pocket Diary	1 4	1 8
No. 20.—Pocket Diary, smaller	1 0	1 2
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33.—Quarto. Interleaved with blotting paper, 10 by 8 in.	1 12	2 0
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	Rs. a.
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REGIMENTAL CRESTS...	No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ...	No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Ten per Share WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 17th November current, between the hours of 12-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Company's Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

Application for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. WADIA, Esq., C. I. E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 11th November, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration for the property and credits of JUSUB KBRAHIM of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

JAN MAHOMED HAJI AHMED and ALLY MAHOMED HAJI HAMIR, both of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Jackeria Musjid, outside the Fort, guardians of the property of JUSUB JUSUB, a minor son of the above deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Henry James Parsons, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-Eight, and in the sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 7th day of November, 1898.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES,
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB;

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S "CLAN MACKAY" arrived from MAURITIUS, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE delivery of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th November, 1898.

S. S. "HADDON HALL."

ARRIVED 12TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th November, 1898.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta, a thoroughly practical qualified ASSISTANT, to take charge of a branch Mill of 30,000 Ring Spindles under general Manager.

Apply "X Y Z" care of this paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A REMOVEABLE AMERICAN WOODEN BUNGALOW AND IRON GODOWN.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, opposite the new Railway Station—

An elegant looking removeable American wooden house, containing one hall, two bed-rooms, and two bath rooms.

Also an iron godown capable of holding 4,500 bales of cotton, 103 ft. by 40 ft.

The materials of the bungalow and godown must be removed away within a fortnight from the day of sale, otherwise whatever ground rent the Port Trust may charge, the Company will have to be paid by the purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th November, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Settna Villa, Werli Hill, the very valuable English teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Story and Clark (Berlin) in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, bohemian glass flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, one bay Arab polo pony, 13-3 hands, 7 years, quiet in harness, believed sound, one English dog cart in good order, and 2 sets of Brown harness, one jolly boat, &c., &c., the property of J. C. P. Maynard, Esq., A. M. I. C. E.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th November, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of millsawn timber of various sizes and suitable for varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.—

Ex s.s. Bancoora.

100 bales, each about 1,000 yards, Hessian cloth, 45 inches, 14 oz., Hastings Mill, August shipment.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OONDRIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Girjabai, widow of Sobharam Mathooradas, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Abdool Cadur bin Mahomed Akrum Sonday, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of possession mortgage dated 23rd December, 1890, the following property viz:—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Oondria Street in the sub district of Bombay, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1354, New No. 8514, old survey No. 2486 and New survey No. 3935, and assessed under No. 35, and E Ward No. 294, and Street No. 133, containing by admeasurement 73 and four ninths square yards be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Oondria Street, on the north, by the house of Peera Hossaince, and on the south, by the house of Mahomed Yoonoos Lookhday, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bibi Jan Lane, outside the Fort, and on the Elphinstone Land Estate.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the dates here under mentioned by order of the mortgagees, Dewchund Lalbhai and Nagin-bhai Ghellabhai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ruttonjee Bapubhai (since deceased), and Ramjee Bapubhai and Bhugwanjee Bapubhai, Popat Purshotum, Nanjee Purshotum, and Runchord Purshotum, the last four being minors under the age of 18 years, by their natural guardian the said Ruttonjee Bapubhai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of January, 1896, the following landed property, viz.,—

On THURSDAY, the 17th Day of November, 1898, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises erected, built and standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort, in Bibi Jan Lane, on the north side thereof in the sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards and three ninths of a square yard, be the same, little more or less, and the said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and afterwards No. 24, and now under Ward No 793 (1) and Street No. 2-4, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rahimtoola Sulieman, on or towards the west, by a sweeper's passage, and the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, on or towards the north, by the property of Tapibai, and on or towards the south, by the said Bibi Jan Lane aforesaid, and the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

On FRIDAY, the 18th Day of November, 1898, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 308 and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the buildings and warehouses thereon erected, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Boubay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward No. 5348, and Street No. 4315, Surat Street, and bounded on or towards the north, by the property of Deocorbai, widow of Bharmul Purbut, on or towards the south, by Surat Street, on or towards the east, partly by vacant ground in the possession of the Port Trustees, partly by land in the occupation of Seevlal Atmaram, and partly by land in the occupation of Mahomed Hoosein, Abdool Cadur and Hajee Mahomed Gaffoor, and on or towards the west, by vacant ground in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder and Jamsetjee, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Thakordwar, Girgaum Road, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. John Beeshaw and Co, consisting of fancy goods, crockery, enamelled ware, bird cages, toys, lamps, stationery, glass cupboards, show cases, &c.

The above will be on view, three days before the sale.

SALE OF BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Goolamhusen Parpia of Bombay, and Mr. P. L. Mookerjee, of Calcutta, ex s.s. Trieste—

P 44 M, 1216—5 cases 20 dozen black bentwood chairs.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th November, 1898.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

HAMBURG LEATHER EXPORTERS WANT Representative. Applications to H. O. 3199, care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Hamburg, Germany.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

COTTON GINNING MACHINES.—Specially made for Indian use. Price Moderate and saves good amount of labour. Samples to be seen in the Museum of the Japanese Consul, at Church Gate St. For particulars apply to H. NAKAGIRI, 82, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

WANTED,—A SCIENCE, M. A., to teach F. A. and B. A. Classes. Salary Rs. 120. Apply with testimonials to Mr. J. S. MARTYN, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

WANTED, A respectable CYCLE AGENT to represent a First Class Cycle Agency. The Class of Machines to be sold is a distinct specialty and without competition. Will make sure Profits. Liberal terms. Apply to "L. C.," care of this paper.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and further particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WIRE COVERS—in all sizes. New stock just to hand. Prices greatly reduced for THIS WEEK only. Disappointed Customers apply early, SHROFF BROTHERS.

RECEIVED LADES' MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL COMPANIONS, Rs. 20, 30 and Rs. 40 suitable for presents.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"I take this opportunity of thanking you for looking after my comfort so well during my stay at your Hotel and I shall have great pleasure in recommending your Hotel to my friends.—E. WL.—RD, Major, Gloster Regt."

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-6, per case, at Bandora.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1, with postage, Rs. 1-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ....., Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontiespiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Including Postage.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes (English and Native), with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds, playing five minutes to one hour, with single and double barrels, Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee,

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG ...	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA.....	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH;

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,00,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,930,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Re. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Manist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Manist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, for DEVALI, (Hindu Holiday.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun Fire), ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 560, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) FCS. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....FCS. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accredited does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	200,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,190
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Comm'rl Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,20,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	17½
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	93
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	500	200	200	18	180
Bronch City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	197xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs30	355
Hongoli Press Co. Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	200	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Morvadi Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Munsur M...	100	250	a...	15	245
New Berar	60	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	20	125	125	Rs 15	157½xd
Prince of Wales.	130	500	0	30	385xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	435
Starch Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart		900		Rs75	1,025xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad A 1 v	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian ...	1,348	...	93	Nil	40
Aurangabad S., & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	500
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	625
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	615
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	815
Colmbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	495
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Ghan Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	3,000	500	500	dvd. 10	510
Esamjee Petit...	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	509
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	5.0
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Bollocuhs ...	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,415
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	360
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	825
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	600
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jeevraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	8 0xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7 1-2	215
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	670
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,100
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,210
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Managon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	96 1-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,800
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.....	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 525
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	245
New Great Eastern.....	1,100	1,000	1,000	8, 2	390
Oriental.....	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	245
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050 xd
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	695
Ripon Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs15	1,000
Saraswati Mills	1,950	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	705
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	240
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	330
Vaishnunker Lukhmishunker Oil Mill Co. Ld...	900	500	300	dvdRs40	410x1
Victoria Mills...	450	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	475
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000		
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	140xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Batham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,700	3,800	1,500	300	5,400
Do. New Issue.	600	375	625	75	1,370
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.....	400	500	500	5 ..ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500		1,025
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2, 0	250	250	9 p 15	330
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	31	335
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Larcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	68
Port Canning Co.	6, 00	000	1,000	dvd Rs25	440
Soondy & Co....	1, 00	100			5,017 1-2
Thacker & Co.	1 00	500			140
Thacker & Co.,	1 00	100			294
Telephone Co..	1 00	251		dvdRs12½	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 10-49m., 10-50a. Low water, 4-57m., 4-53a.
Banks closed : Deewalee holidays.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The Total number of patients treated during the month of October 2,830. Daily average 93; Total of new admissions 1,415; Parsis 933; Hindus 346; Other castes 136; The number of children vaccinated 41.

PATHARE PRABHU NEW WADY DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Fifth Anniversary and the First Prize Distribution of the Society on the Bali-Pratipada will be held to day at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Anandrao Vinayeck will preside.

A BICYCLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Welch, of the Pilot Service, was riding a bicycle along the Customs Road on Friday evening, when his machine collided with a victoria, with the result, that Mr. Welch was thrown down and sustained injuries. He was taken to the European General Hospital, whence after being treated he went home.

HOUSE-BREAKING AT DONGRI.—Valji Shivji, a Hindu milk-man, residing at Dongri, reported to the police that during his absence from home between the hours of 10 p.m. and midnight on Friday last his premises was entered into, the door of the room having been opened by means of a duplicate key and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, cash and currency notes of the value of Rs. 120, was stolen from a box which was broken open.

THE ORIENTAL MILLS COMPANY.—The arrangements under which Mr. J. N. Tata agreed to take over the agency of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, are now said to have fallen through. Negotiations have since been opened with Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, who already possesses the agency of the Coorla and Jubilee Mills. It is reported that in the new arrangements, the interests of the shareholders of the Oriental have been well kept in view; and the agents are to receive a commission only on the earnings of the mill, the former agents being entitled to share in the commission so earned.

FIRE IN A CRACKER SHOP.—Shortly after midnight on Friday, a fire broke out in a fire-works shop, belonging to a Borah situated on the Falkland Road in a one-storied building. The building being an old one, the flames spread rapidly throughout the shop and also to an adjoining shop occupied by a Maratha for the sale of "pan-supari". The Babula Tank fire-engine on receiving intimation by telephone appeared on the scene, and the fire was brought under control within a quarter of an hour, and by 12-20 a.m. it was completely put down. The cause of the fire is attributed to the fall of a kerosine oil lamp which was kept hanging. The building which belongs to one Ghelabhoy Atmaram has not been insured, and the damage to the owner of the building and the tenants is estimated at about Rs. 11,000.

PRESENTATION.—Doctor Purshotum Harichand, L. M. and S., late Honorary chief medical officer in charge of the Kapol and Lad joint Hospital, was on Friday night presented with a silver watch and gold chain, before a large gathering at Mr. Mody Tulsidass Lalubhai's building in old Hanuman Lane by Mr. Amarsee Laldas, a Kapol Bania, who was under his special treatment for about three months, and was cured of plague. Mr. Muljee Mowjee presided. Professor Nathu Manchachand and other speakers spoke in very high terms of the services rendered by the Doctor in connection with plague, not only to his own community but to other castes as well. The gathering dispersed late at night after being served with coffee and pan-suparee.

COUNTERFEITING QUEEN'S COIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Lakha Visram and eleven others to the next criminal sessions of the High Court for trial on the charges of Counterfeiting Queen's coins, to wit, Farukhabad and Moorshidabad rupees, possessing instruments or materials for the purpose of manufacturing coins, and aiding and abetting in the commission of these offences. Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, Mr. Roberts, solicitor, and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared on behalf of the accused. Mr. Marzban stated that an application had been made to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyebji to admit the accused to bail on their being committed to the sessions. But his lordship held the proceedings irregular, on the ground that the court had no power under the rules to admit the accused to bail before committal. As Mr. Nicholson, who appeared on behalf of the Government, did not object, the court intimated that the order would be made immediately on committal, and on receipt of a letter to that effect from the magistrate. Bail was to be the same as before. The magistrate ordered a letter of commitment to be written to the Clerk of the Crown as directed by the judge, and stated that on receipt of instructions the accused might be admitted to bail for their appearance in the High Court.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A LUNATIC TO BE REPRESENTED ONLY BY HIS MANAGER.

BAI DIWALI VS. HIRALAL ITCHALAL AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an application against a decision of Mr. K. B. Marathe, first class Subordinate Judge of Surat, in miscellaneous application No. 18 of 1897. Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for the applicant Bai Diwali, wife of Naonidal Itchalal, a certified lunatic, and guardian of the person of the lunatic, the original petitioner. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, appeared for the opponent No. 1, Hiralal.

The manager of the estate alone has the right to bring a suit in respect of the estate of a lunatic under Section 440 of the Civil Procedure Code; a guardian of the person only, of the lunatic has no such power. Under this section, however, a person other than the guardian is given the power to institute a suit with the leave of the Court, so that a guardian of the person of a lunatic may with such leave apply for permission to sue on behalf of the lunatic as a pauper for a severance of the share of the lunatic by a partition of the joint family property. The facts, of the case out of which this application arose, will be found stated in the following judgment.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the judgment of the court, said: The Subordinate Judge, First Class, rejected the petition of the applicant for permission to sue as a pauper on the ground that it was presented by an unauthorized person. It was presented by the applicant (the wife of a lunatic) who had been appointed the guardian of the person of the lunatic under the Lunacy Act, XXXV of 1858, and it asked for a severance of the share of the lunatic by a partition of the joint family property. A different person had been appointed manager of the estate of the lunatic, and the Subordinate Judge was of opinion that the manager alone had the power to bring a suit in respect of the estate of the lunatic. We think that he is right. The contention of the applicant is that she, having been appointed guardian of the person of the lunatic, comes within the definition of guardian in Section 440 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that as such she has if not the sole right, yet the right to bring any suit she pleases in respect of his property.

Whatever may be the meaning of the word guardian used in the clause added to Section 440 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, when minors are concerned, we have no reason to suppose that the legislature, when making the addition, intended in any way to alter or affect the existing law in respect of the persons, who alone are entitled to bring suits on behalf of the estate of a lunatic. The provisions of that section have by Section 463 to be applied to lunatics *mutatis mutandis*, and we cannot construe the word guardian in Section 440 to mean a guardian of the person who is by the Lunacy Act itself, Section 13, given only the care of the person and maintenance of the lunatic. We must take it to mean the manager of this estate, who alone has the right to bring a suit in respect of the estate of the lunatic as being the person in whom by Section 14 all the powers of management of that estate are vested, and who has to provide for the maintenance of the lunatic. It would lead to endless confusion if in cases where there is both a guardian of the person and manager of the state of a lunatic, we were to rule that each had the power to sue. The legislature has provided for this contingency where a next friend has to be appointed, (see the addition to Section 443 made by the Act of 1890), but it has used the single word guardian in Section 440, thereby, in our opinion, indicating that, irrespective of the name of the appointment, the guardian intended in it must have the power to bring a suit which he could only have in the case of a lunatic by virtue of his being appointed the manager of the estate, in other words, that the person denominated guardian must mean the person who is himself competent to sue. A guardian of the person only of the lunatic has no such power. While however, holding that the Subordinate Judge was right in deciding that the application was presented by an unauthorized person, we must rule that he was wrong in summarily rejecting the application. Under Section 440 a person other than the guardian is given the power to institute a suit with the leave of the Court. The Subordinate Judge should have followed the provisions of that section and determined whether or not such leave should be given. We reverse his order for this reason and return the application for him to dispose of it according to law. We express no opinion on the new point raised before us as to the right of the lunatic to a separate share. We make costs, costs in the cause.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY).

THE WRECKED BRITISH S. S. TAIF.

HENRY LANGFORD AND E. A. KING VS. HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case. The Plaintiff, third mate of the wrecked ship Taif, sued the defendant to recover Rs. 1,500 as damages suffered by him by the wrongful acts, defaults, and negligence of the master thereof, and of the defendant's agent at Port Louis in overloading her, &c. Mr Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the defendant. The cause of both plaintiffs was similar.

The plaintiff, who was allowed to sue "in forma pauperis" stated that, on the 3rd June 1896, at Bombay, he signed articles to serve as third mate of the British s.s. Taif whereof the defendant was the owner, for the period of six months, and subsequently so served until she was wrecked. On the 23rd September 1896, plaintiff sailed in the steamship from Port Louis, Mauritius, bound on a voyage to Bombay, and on the following day the vessel foundered at sea and was wholly lost, some of her passengers and one of her crew being drowned. The plaintiff, after having been in the sea for two hours and a half, was rescued by a sailing vessel in which he was conveyed for twenty-nine days, when he was transferred to a steamer, in which he was after three days conveyed to Colombo, where he was detained ten days in connection with the court of inquiry as to the wreck, and whence he was forwarded at the expense of the Board of Trade to Bombay as a distressed seaman. The foundering and wreck of the s.s. Taif was due, as the plaintiff charged, to the wrongful acts, default, and negligence of the master thereof, and of the defendant's agent at Port Louis, in overloading her above what she could safely carry, or above what she should legally have carried on the voyage, and in permitting her to proceed to sea in an unseaworthy condition, and in neglecting to use all reasonable means to insure her sea worthiness for the voyage. For the above matters the plaintiff charged that the defendants were responsible to him in damages. Plaintiff was in imminent danger of his life and health, was subjected to great hardship, privation, and suffering, lost the whole of his effects and also his wages as from the 24th September 1896, until his employment on the 3rd December 1896, and thus suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 1,500, which, though demanded the defendant had failed to pay.

The defendant, in his defence, said he is the owner of several steamships and of a considerable amount of landed property. He denied that the foundering and wreck of the s. s. Taif was due to the wrongful acts, defaults and negligence of the master thereof, or of defendant's agent at Port Louis, in overloading the steamship above what she could safely carry, or above what she should legally have carried. He denied that the vessel proceeded to sea in an unseaworthy condition, and he said that all reasonable means were used to insure her seaworthiness during the voyage. Defendant said that, in any event, he was not responsible to the plaintiff for any loss or damage which he might have sustained by reason of the foundering of the vessel. He had no personal knowledge of the facts and circumstances mentioned by the plaintiff, but in any event he denied that the plaintiff had sustained damages to the extent of 1,500. He had paid the plaintiff his wages from 24th September to 11th November, 1896, when he was discharged by him. He put the plaintiff to strict proof of his damages.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the defendant's witnesses had put forth various plausible explanations for the causes for the foundering of the ship, such as the shifting of the cargo and the increase of list, &c., but there was nothing in the evidence of the actual causes or the existence of the causes of the foundering of the ship. The Taif was not a vessel of modern construction, but from the evidence it was clear that she was a good ship, and there was no reason to suppose that the cargo on board was not properly stowed. The plaintiff's had attributed the loss to the overloading of the ship, but from the evidence his lordship was of opinion that she was not overloaded in the sense of carrying the cargo as would render her dangerous to go out to sea. The court was of opinion that the s. s. Taif had a full cargo, which she could safely carry. There was nothing in the evidence beyond guesswork to show how the ship had foundered, and there was nothing to show that the cargo of sugar, which the ship had been carrying, had shifted during the voyage. Sugar cargo, his lordship said, had the natural tendency to settle, but the expert evidence on the point showed there was no possible way of stowing the cargo so as to avoid the risk of stopping it. On the whole evidence, his lordship came to the conclusion that the list was not so great at the time of her leaving the port as to make her unsafe for the voyage. In regard to the list, his lordship said the evidence was of a conflicting nature; and apart from the explanations given, the cause of the loss of the s. s. Taif was inexplicable. The Captain's action in emptying the tank in the harbour, in his lordship's opinion, was a risky thing, but his lordship was not prepared to say that the act of the Captain or the agent was unjustifiable. In his lordship's opinion, the real cause of the loss of the s. s. Taif arose when the Captain went out of the harbour and proceeded to fill the ballast tank. The evidence shewed that it was not possible for the Captain to fill the tank fully, and it could be fairly taken from the evidence that the tank had been partially filled which, in his lordship's opinion, tended to aggravate the list. Having regard to the list the ship had at the beginning of her voyage; a full cargo, and the nature of it, the captain's action in partially filling the tank, his lordship thought, made the ship unseaworthy to proceed on the voyage. If the captain could have completely filled the tank, it would, in his lordship's opinion, have been all right, and the Captain would have put the ship in her usual condition. The evidence conclusively shewed that after this the list steadily increased till the fires were out, and in his lordship's opinion there was no other possible way of accounting for the loss. The Captain ordered the ballast tank to be pumped at 4 a.m. on the 24th, and the court was satisfied that it was done contrary to the advice of his officers, and the effect of it was that it extinguished any chance of the safety of the ship she then had. When the captain on the 24th pumped out he threw away the ballast, and his lordship came to the conclusion that in doing so, the captain did not take reasonable means to keep the ship seaworthy. His lordship thought that there had been a breach of the obligation by the owner and the plaintiffs were entitled to damages unless the plaintiffs forfeited the same by contributary negligence. The only negligence alleged by the defendant was that the plaintiffs did not report to the captain increase of list during the night. The *onus* of contributary negligence, his lordship, said, was on the defendant who had failed to prove it.

His lordship then assessed damages at Rs. 1,200 for each of the plaintiffs and passed a decree accordingly with costs, including the costs of commission.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th November, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c, for the week will be as follows :—
(i) Byculla School—At 4-30 p m, to-day, Monday, the 14th instant and Thursday, the 17th instant
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p m, on Tuesday the 15th instant and at 7-15 a m on Thursday the 17th instant
2. Vol F A Mason is transferred from D to C Company from this date
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows :—No 449 Vol H B Rix and No 4496 Vol J E C Boyd to A Company, and No 4494 Vol R T Lowe to D Company.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th November, 1898.

1. Duties—
Orderly Officer for the week—2nd Lieut Fairclough
Orderly Sergeant No 1 Company—Sergt D A Pinder, next for duty Sergt J P Allan
Orderly Sergeant No 2 Company—Corpl H Long, next for duty Sergt W F Zurhorst
2. The following drills will take place next week :—
No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.
To-day at 6-30 a m—Instruction in laying, and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40-pr R M L Gun drill.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 19th instant, at 4 p m sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to commence the Annual Gun Target practice. The same arrangements will be made as last year for manning of the guns at practice
Dress—Drill orders without arms. Patties to be worn
Cyclist members of the Corps attending gun target practice can parade at the Corps Club under the senior present at 4 p m. Lamps to be carried
Dress—Drill order without arms. Patties to be worn
4. The following members having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 10th instant and posted to No 2 Sub Div No 2 Company—No 627 Gr H W Shepherd and No 629 Gr H B Shepherd
5. There will be gun drill for Officers and N-C Officers at the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday morning next the 16th instant at 6-45 a m. Dress—Any.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE following are among recently proved, wills :—Mr. William John Adams £33,792; Mr. George Furley, £66,824; Colonel James Stilwell £37,759; Mr. I. D. Walker, £195,857.

THE SALE OF GIRLS.

AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

"T. A. R." tells us that, as a native of Jaffna, in Ceylon, he was much horrified at reading in a recent issue of the *Madras Times* a story to the effect that in a temple at Tiruvadi, in South India, some girls from Jaffna were the other day deliberately offered for sale. He tells us that the custom of bringing over to South India girls belonging to the poor and illiterate classes in Jaffna, has been in existence for a long time, but with the most express object of getting them settled as wives, and he has never before now heard of girls being brought over from Jaffna to India as marketable wares, and he considers that if the offer of girls for sale is a fact, "it is high time that the Ceylon and Madras Governments took the matter up in right earnest and put it down with an iron hand." He tells us that the girls

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Major R. OWEN, Military Secretary, A. M. T. JACKSON, Esquire, Private Secretary, Major H. MARTIN, R. A. M. C. Medical Officer, Captain B. J. T. LEVETT, A. D. C., Captain A. D. YOUNG, A. D. C., Captain J. G. GREIG, A. D. C., which cannot be delivered at Mahableshwar before 7 a. m., on 16th November, 1898, should be addressed to Malabar Point, Bombay, until 9 p.m., on 20th idem, and thereafter addressed Governor's Camp without the addition of any post town until 4th December 1898, when they should again be addressed to Malabar Point, Bombay, until further notice.

A. M. T. JACKSON,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 9th November, 1898.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

PURE LINSEED OIL

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GOUREPORE CO., "LD.,"

CALCUTTA.

Contractors to the Public Works Department, State Railways, and all the large Consumers in Bengal.

FOR PRICES, &c., APPLY TO

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,

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APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

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H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glealivet × × ×, A I Club

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By all Wine Merchants.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.

WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.

APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED

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PROPRIETOR.

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One new English-built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12.

In the price of Consols there was no change yesterday in London, 110 1-8 being still quoted. French Rentes were unchanged at 102; but Paris exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime to 25·35 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securies at £61 11-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 28d. per oz.; and in New York 3-8 cent, at 61 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London still at 4·85 1-2 dollars. The shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in gold to Bombay.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent to-day, to 110 3-16. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent, to 101 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·35fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 114; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £61 11-16. Bar Silver was again higher by 1-8d, at 28 1-16d per oz.; but the price of the metal was unchanged in New York at 61 cents, demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 1-4 dollars. Some £50,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 31 1-2s per 492 lbs., November-December shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; and Linseed at 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. Spot Mid.-American declined 1-32d. to 3d., per lb; and American Arrivals 1-32d. to 1-64d. per lb., at 2 59-64d. per lb. for November and March-April deliveries. The days sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm.

American Arrivals to-day recovered 1-64d. all round, extreme quotations being 2 15-16d. per lb. for November and March-April deliveries. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 18,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was firm. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 1,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 65,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 12,000 bales less, at 66'000 bales. The week's Imports were 9,000 bales more, at 131,000 bales. The total Stock increased to the extent of 57,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 692,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday at 5 5-16 cents per lb.; February Futures advanced 3 points, to 5·19 cents per lb., and May 4 points to 5·32 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 59,000 bales.

Prices continued to-day without change all round in the New York Market. The Receipts at the Ports were 56,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 4,210,000 bales, compared with 3,640,000 bales at the end of the preceding week.

As disclosed by the Statement of the shipments of Cotton Goods issued yesterday, there were during the month of October 80,700,000 yards of 'Plain Cotton' shipped to Calcutta, 49,550,000 yards to Bombay, 6,850,000 yards to Madras and 6,200,000 yards to Karachi. 'Of Colored Cottons' the missions to Bombay were 6,100,000, those to Calcutta, 4,150,000 yards to Karachi, 2,000,000 yards; and to Madras 550,000 yards. 'Printed Cottons' were shipped to the extent of 10,700,000 yards to Bombay; to Calcutta, 2,900,000; to Karachi 2,150,000 yards; and to Madras 1,300,000 yards. of Twist 1,250,000 lbs. was the quantity shipped to Madras, 700,000 lbs, to Calcutta, 650,000 lbs to Bombay and 50,000 lbs, to Karachi.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,399	bales.
Wheat	11,019	cwts.
Linseed	8,899	"
Rapeseed	4,269	"
Gingellyseed	11,971	"
Poppyseed	1,095	"
Castorseed	3,594	"
Rice	24,024	"

The Banks and local markets have been closed to-day for the *Diwali* holidays, and will not re-open until Wednesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 13-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	110 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 11-16
Bar Silver	28

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, left here for Karachi, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Ohusan, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Coromandel, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 12.

Mail steamers Australia from Aden and Coromandel from Bombay arrived.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 8th November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 1st November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 1. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,74,54,254	12	6	1,91,33,220	4	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,07,13,918	4	8	5,12,49,914	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,65,229	3	6	4,04,800	9	9
Sundries	29,30,108	3	2	29,69,435	4	3
Rs.	10,03,13,510	7	10	10,26,07,371	4	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	52,86,563	0	0	61,06,425	0	0
Other authorised Invstmts.	69,88,494	0	0	69,97,831	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,55,72,579	6	7	1,61,85,231	10	3
Accounts of Credit do.	1,93,20,961	2	5	1,83,47,680	6	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,95,77,460	4	3	1,87,78,076	4	1
Balances with other Banks	4,57,465	11	1	4,90,735	9	5
Bullion	1,387	12	0	1,448	8	0
Dead Stock	13,11,594	2	11	13,12,029	14	11
Stamps	10,083	1	6	13,791	9	8
Sundries	15,24,989	10	2	15,25,575	9	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,23,41,829	7	9	1,44,17,745	12	1
Do. at Branches	1,79,39,951	13	2	1,85,33,796	0	4
Rs	10,03,13,510	7	10	10,26,07,371	4	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,56,323	Inc.
Do. at Branches	14,22,643	do.
Other Deposits	5,35,995	do.
Post Bills	2,60,429	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,29,302	Inc.
Loans	6,12,632	do.
Accounts of Credit	9,73,281	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	7,92,364	do.
Cash at Head Office	20,75,916	Inc.
Do at Branches	5,93,815	do.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	5,112	3,956	21	8,089
Total for 17 weeks...	5,412	3,056	21	8,489
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91	302	5	398
Per mile of Ry do.	5	18	...	23
Total to corresponding date do.	4,854	3,182	76	8,112
Decrease for the week			Rs. 2	...
Increase to date			" 377	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SMITH—November 13, at 19 Church Gate Street, Hilda Alison, the dearly beloved child of Robert James and Mary Smith, aged 6 years, 4 months and 5 days. The Funeral will leave the house at 4-30 this evening, and arrive at Sewri Cemetery, at 5-30. Friends will please accept this intimation.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BRADFORD—NICHOLSON—October 25, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Privett, Hants, Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, G C B, K C S I, to Edith Mary, second daughter of Wm Nicholson, Esq, of Basing Park.

COBB—HARLAND—October 25, at St Mary's, Harefield, Middlesex, William Hay Cobb, I C S, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Cobb, of Clifton, York, to Edith Augusta, fourth daughter of the Rev A A and Mrs Harland.

COHEN—NUGENT—On Wednesday, October 26, at St Peter's, Eaton-Square, London, Arthur, only son of L Cohen, Esq, of 54 Queen's-gate, to Nora Marion, only child of the Hon. Mr. Nugent, C S I, Member of Council, Bombay.

FFORDE—BRANSON—October 18, at St Andrew's, Watford Arthur Brownlow Fforde, I C S, to Mary Alice Street, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J H Arthur Branson, of Elmgrove, Watford.

NORRIS—BLANFORD—October 19, at St. Margaret's, Rochester, Paul Bernard Norris, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, son of the late Captain William Norris, Rifle Brigade, to Lily Graham Blanford, daughter of the late Henry Francis Blanford, Indian Meteorological Department, and of Mrs Blanford, 14, King Edward-road, Rochester.

DEATHS.

CHESTER—October 20, Major-General Charles William Robert Chester, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 65.

DIX—October 19, at Frittiscombe, South Devon, Jane, widow of George Dix, Esq., H E I C S.

YOUNG—October 25, at Monreux, Mary Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Major Campbell William Shotton Young, of the Madras Staff Corps, aged 32.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—November 4, at Lucknow, the wife of Percy Gray, C S, of a son.

McGREGOR—November 9, at 17, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, the wife of James McGregor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALSTON—SCOTT—November 8, at the Mission Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev R Kilgour, M A, B D, assisted by the Rev J A Graham, M A, and the Rev T E Taylor, M A, B L, William Alston, of Mattoli Tea Estate, Duars, eldest son of the late Alexander Alston, Esq, Motherwell, Lanarkshire, to Mary Millikon, daughter of the late David Scott, Esq, M D, Crieff.

DEATH.

TILLEY—November 1, at Fort Allahabad, very suddenly, Ettie Esther Maria, the beloved wife of R W Tilley Bengal Ordnance Department, aged 22 years and 10 months

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1898.

THERE is a welcome lull in the interchange of feline amenities in international politics. M. Delcasse has informed his colleagues in the Dupuy Cabinet that Lord Salisbury's speech in which he stated that the temper of the world is such, and the dangers lurking in the political situation so venemous that the preparations for war cannot be suspended, has produced rather a favourable impression in diplomatic circles. When one is a diplomatist, said Bismarck, one must sometimes diplomatise. The successor of M. Hanotaux in the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs is evidently of the same opinion. The Paris press, possibly by official inspiration, was equally impressed with the conciliatory moderation of the Guildhall pronouncement, which referred gleefully to the American demand for the cession of the Philippines, with the significant observation, that the though appearance of the United States in this new role does not make for peace it will probably conduce to British interests. When we are told that the impression produced by these suggestive *abiter dicta* on European diplomacy is favourable rather than otherwise, we must call to mind that Prince Talleyrand, who had much experience in affairs of State, laid it down that words were given to man to conceal his thoughts. Meanwhile preparations for war continue with unabated vigour. While M. Delcasse is telling his colleagues that European statesmen are highly pleased with the pacific tendencies indicated in the statement that they must go on if the British Empire is not to come clattering down about our ears, the suspended preparations in the French naval arsenals are renewed. What does it all mean? He would be a rash man who would declare on his honour and conscience that it means peace. It is difficult to suppose that it means that the British Government have determined to wage war with the Continental Powers; that the United States may annex the Philippine Islands and become an Asiatic Power. When Mr. Olney wrote the Nicaragua despatch informing Lord Salisbury that the retention of any part of the soil of America by a European State is an anachronism that cannot be permitted to continue, no one out of an asylum would have predicted, that in three years Lord Salisbury would welcome the commencement of the process of violent expulsion of European States from the American hemisphere, the extension of the Monroe doctrine to Asia. Having objected to the diplomatic intervention of Continental Europe to prevent the expulsion of Spain from the West Indies, it is at least conceiveable, that returning good for evil, we should now do the same to enable the States to acquire the Philippines.

In our last issue we reprinted the remarkable address delivered before the American Social Science Congress on the last day of August, by Mr. C. A. Gardiner, counsel for the Elevated Railroads of New York city, in which he set forth the case for the acquisition of the Philippines. These islands stretch from north to south for a thousand miles, and six hundred miles from east to west, forming the natural barrier between the East and the Pacific. Their possession will give America the ultimate supremacy in the Pacific. "Scattered over 600,000 miles of the ocean's surface, the whole vast area would serve as an outpost from which to develop *the interest of America*, not the interest of Great Britain and America. "Facing the Pacific and the Indian Ocean is more than half the population of the globe. Excluding North America, the foreign Commerce of these people already amounts to 500,000,000 dollars a year." History shows, that whatever nation controls this Commerce, controls the trade of the world. The stake at issue is tremendous. The acquisitions effected by the United States in the past hundred years there show, that they have a capacity for getting hold of territory which will serve their turn in the Philippines. "By conquest, annexation, and purchase, within a hundred years, we have expanded our territories westward over 3,250,000 square miles. We are now engaged in pushing our coast a line further out to Hawaii. We own the Alentian Islands almost at the gates of Japan. In Samoa we have naval and coaling rights. An island in the Ladrones will soon be ours. Why turn our back on the Philippines"? Why, indeed! *L'appetit vient en mangeant.* America for the Americans is all very well; but the notion that America will suffice for the Americans is ridiculous. "Shall it be America for the Americans; segregation from the rest of the world, a policy of isolation and internal development without external expansion? Or shall we keep the Philippines and enter the lists with England and Russia for the trade and commerce of the world?" To this end an offensive and defensive alliance with England is not desirable; indeed it might be deterimental. All that is required is, that England should defend America, and America England, if either be attacked by Russia, the most formidable enmy of the Saxon race. The prefix Anglo is judiciously dropped, being distasteful to our own kith and kin in America. This address to the Social Science Association of the United States puts the new aspirations of our Trans-Atlantic cousins for "the trade and Empire of the world," with great clearness and force; we must also add, with great candour. It distinctly acknowledges that the object of securing the Philippines is to enter the ports "with England and Russia" for those two desirable ends—"the Trade and Empire of the World." There must be no entangling or permanent alliance with England; but as her help may be useful, at all events at the outset against Russia and the other Continental Powers, assistance will be accepted from her against them. If she profits by the American help, all will come right in the end, when the whole world is "Saxon" in rule, speech and ideas. The outlook is not alluring, for Russia and France are not even named in this connection, both of them being negligible quantities. It is the manifest destiny of America to whip creation, and Great Britain will find the process conducive to her interests. She will still hold Canada by the forbearance of the States, and Jamaica will not follow Cuba and Puerto Rico. At least not for some time. But we have it on diplomatic record that European sovereignty in any part of the American Continent is in its nature ephemeral and cannot last indefinitely. Were Mr. Gardiner's address simply the eloquent expression of an individual aspiration, it would be idle to refer to it in connection with the precarious international situation resulting from "the temper of the world." But it simply formulates, in a clear and striking form, the reasons for the present demand made by the American Commissioners in Paris for the cession of the whole of the Philippines. It also enables us to understand why Russia and Germany are opposed to the cession, and that France does not favour it. Then we come back to Lord Salisbury's mystic pronouncement, that the entry of the United States on the path of territorial conquest does not make for peace, but that it is "likely"—likely, not certain, to conduce to British interests. And we can form some conception of how it has suddenly come to pass, that if we do not mobilise and arm in time, the British Empire—in Lord Salisbury's opinion, not in ours, may come clattering down. One thing is sufficiently clear; the danger of a general conflagration did not begin, and has not come an end with the Fashoda episode; that it is now closed, but the preparations for war continue.

NUMEROUS theories have been propounded to explain the loss of the steamer Mohegan. Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, who visited the wreck on the following date, with his usual caution, expressed no opinion, for no scientific explanation suggested seemed to him feasible. There could only be one in the mind of an experienced seaman, and that was an error on the part of the navigator, or the unfortunate captain who, after all, in a liner or a merchantman is immediately responsible for the course. There is, it seems, at the Manacles, the rocks where the vessel stranded, an uncertain, but at times a very powerful magnetic attraction, and vessels are often quite unaccountably drawn miles out of their course. It is held that the case on March 14, 1885, of the Polyrma 2,000 tons burden, belonging to Bath, U.S.A., goes to prove this. Captain Minoff was steering, as he believed, due west after passing the Eddystone, and thought he was twelve or thirteen miles from the Manacles, and four or five from the Lizard, when his ship struck the Manacle rocks. Trinity House and the Board of Trade are said to have repeatedly been memorialised to afford further protection to passing ships, but without result. Falmouth, Newlyn, Penzance, and other places have memorialised, but without effect. Local seamen desire Trinity House to place a lightship with a powerful siren there, until at all events the disturbing elements in and about the Manacles are scientifically determined. But the elder Brethren of Trinity House have denied that they ever refused such a request. Anyhow the Mohegan must have sighted the Manacles fifteen miles off, in daylight, and it has been shown that warning signals were fired from the rocks when she was seen approaching, and while still there was time and sea-room to put the ship about and get back into safety. But these were unheeded and nothing but a "mental lapse," as it is charitably termed in a contemporary's telegram, could account for the fact, that the ship held to her course and ran stem on to destruction. We now learn that at the Board of Trade inquiry on Thursday, it was stated that Captain Griffiths, the Commander, was suffering from an obscure form of epilepsy which is likely to account for "the singular mental lapse" that led to the shipwreck. That being so, the unfortunate officer should not have been in charge of a vessel laden with hundreds of human lives, and the fact of his infirmity should have prevented the owners leaving him in command. The witness or witnesses who made this allegation must have known of the affliction before the steamer left the Thames. It dropped down the stream directly ahead of the Caledonia, and the latter only lost sight of her as evening came on, then apparently well officered and making a proper course. Had the officers suspected their captain was out of health, or suffering from a temporary mental affliction, it remains to be seen how far they are deemed culpable in not having taken constitutional measures to have prevented disaster, which unless they too had been afflicted, was quite possible. They also had it in their power, knowing the master's infirmity, to make a representation to their owners. In any circumstances it is not easy to accept this as the final explanation of an almost unparalleled casualty. One of the survivors has written to the press upon a subject which might be commended to the notice of the masters of passenger ships, in connection with the Mohegan incident, which is the usual state of unpreparedness for launching boats in which most vessels leave the Thames. Frequently, the correspondent says generally, the crew are strangers to the ships, and strangers to each other and to their officers—even if quite sober when they start from London. However carefully a captain may steer, he is always liable to a collision with some derelict ship, or some ship carelessly navigated without lights; therefore, every crew ought to be exercised at least once with the boats on board a ship before being allowed to leave an English port. Whether this be possible or not, it is the fact, that the crews do not get "shaken down" into their places and accustomed to their stations until they have been a week at sea. Yet the greatest dangers of all kinds occur in the first three days after leaving port. One of the narratives of the wreck refers to the Mohegan's boats as having been "swung inwards," i.e., over the deck, instead of being ready for instant lowering. This is so, not only in vessels leaving the Thames, but elsewhere. The boats brought in give the ship a more outwardly trim appearance and may offer less resistance, a consideration to an ocean greyhound, but these are trifles compared with the increase of safety to the passengers and crew in case of accidents, which would be attained.

WHENEVER a soldier returns from the wars to his native village he is inevitably lionised, and whether he be a brigadier or a bandsman, his account of a fight is accepted as the authentic version, and the part he played in the campaign is regarded as the most important of all. The story told by the celebrated "Bill Adams" of the battle of Waterloo, has been told by his descendants of Dargai and of Omdurman, and country papers at home team with letters "from the son of our esteemed townsman Mr. Smith," relating far more thrilling incidents than the keenest war-correspondent was able to observe—or indeed the whole body of them. Officers generally are interviewed by our country comtemporaries, and if no interview be granted, one is manufactured on the spot. Of the latter class we take the story of which a West Riding paper makes Lieutenant Wormald the hero. The story is reproduced by a leading London journal which apparently gave it "for what it was worth." Lieutenant Wormald, according to our contemporary, belongs to the 21st Hussars, and "volunteered for the special service" with the 21st Lancers. As a matter of fact there is no such regiment as the 21st Hussars. There was some years ago; but the regiment was converted into a Lancer regiment when the lance craze first affected European generals. There are two Lieutenants named Wormald in the British cavalry; one belonging to the 7th Hussars, and the other to the 12th Lancers. We presume it was the former, as the officer in question was said to be a Hussar. Though the 21st Lancers have a full complement of their own, the officer who was attached to them is declared to have led a troop. As they came over the nullah, he saw a Dervish making off, and, saying to himself "I'll have a go at this fellow," he started after him. The Dervish was mounted on an Arab horse, which however, was in a bad condition, and riding on a sturdy English pony, the Lieutenant soon gained on him. Seeing he was hotly pursued, the Dervish turned round and fired his rifle. The Lieutenant was not hit, and he got up to the warrior. When near enough, he delivered a point at his back with his sword, but to his dismay the sword bent, and was almost useless. This would have been a critical, probably a fatal moment, if the Dervish had turned to fight; but he was desperately bent on getting away. Lieutenant Wormald aimed at his head with the doubled weapon, and then, being a leader of his troop, returned to his men. The man was found dead a little further on. The story which is almost worthy of Rougemont seems to have two points. One would appear to be that a bent sword is good enough to kill a badly mounted Dervish with, and the other, of which Sunday journals at home are making the most, is that it is a terrible thing to have swords which will bend. They are basing upon it fresh tirades about corkscrew bayonets and are wanting to hang somebody, because Lieutenant Wormald's sword bent until it was almost useless. Our contemporaries forget, if indeed they ever knew, that an officer's sword is not supplied to him by Government, and that being an officer of eight years' service, Lieutenant Wormald ought to have been wiser than to have carried into a fight a sword which he had not thoroughly tested before buying. The quality of a sword depends upon the make, and to some extent upon its price. Lieutenant Wormald was responsible for the efficacy of his own blade, and it is stupid to make people believe it was Government. Our country contemporaries make much of the officer's hand to hand fight with the Dervish. But considering the former was mounted on a sturdy English pony and the latter on a played-out Arab, that the former had or ought to have had a good revolver, while the latter had a rifle which would not shoot straight, it cannot be considered at all an equal match. The odds were all in favour of Mr. Wormald. That little provincial papers made a hero of him is probably not his own fault. They would have made as much of him had he been a camp-follower instead of a commissioned officer. But he cannot be excused for carrying with him a leaden blade.

THE railway earnings in the last week in October, now published, are a lakh behind those of the same week last year, a fact which is accounted for by a decrease in the receipts of the East Indian, North-Western and Madras railways, whereas the G. I. P. has improved its position by nearly a lakh. The total falling off since the beginning of July, now amounts to nearly forty lakhs which, however, still leaves the earnings, since the commencement of the official year, ninety lakhs better than last year.

THE Constitution of the plague Commission is notified. The points for it to investigate are the origin of the different outbreaks, the manner the disease is communicated, the effects of curative serum and the effects of preventive inoculation.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, with the English mails of the 28th October. During the voyage on the 10th instant, she encountered in latitude 17 N. and longitude 64 1-2 east cyclonic weather; the ship hove to at midnight to ascertain the working of the cyclone, and felt considerable south and south-west swell.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the raising of a Gurkha Mountain Battery.

MAJOR ST. JOHN GORE, 5th Dragoon Guards, will continue to officiate as Assistant Military Secretary to Sir George Luck for the present, pending further arrangements.

IT has been decided that the administrative control of the office of the Imperial Bacteriologist shall be transferred from the Inspector-General in Civil Veterinary Department to the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

THE following postings of officers on the unattached list have been made: Second-Lieutenants McQueen, to the 23rd Pioneers; Nicholas, to the 34th Pioneers; Freeland, to the 35th Sikhs; Cloete, to the 37th Dogras, and Morris to the 45th Sikhs.

THE weavers of Salem, who seem to be in dire straits owing to the lack of demand for the product of their looms, have submitted a memorial to Government asking for an enquiry into their condition; and for relief, either by giving them weaving work, as was done in the famine of 1877, or in some other way, except road-making, as the Government may see fit.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary notifies that the Secretary of State has appointed General Sir William Lockhart an extraordinary member of the Viceroy's Council, and that his Excellency has taken over the duties of that office under the usual salute.

IT has been decided to publish the despatch which deals with Mr. Thoburn's breach of official etiquette in making his celebrated speech at Simla on the occasion of Colonel Hutchinson's lecture on the Tirah campaign. At this distance of time the matter would have been better allowed to rest.

THE following changes have been made in the annual reliefs. The 7th Rajputs will stand fast a Dorunda instead of moving to Nowgong: the 8th Rajputs will move to Lucknow instead of Dorunda, their place in the Tochi Valley being taken by the 11th Rajputs now at Lucknow. These three regiments are all linked together.

THE Board of directors of the Madras Railway has sanctioned the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 21,600 (equal to 12 months' salary) to Mr. H. C. West, late Chief Engineer of the Company, on his retirement, in recognition of his meritorious service, extending over a period of 36 years.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—We have all heard of the lady from home who, on her husband's getting an unattractive letter at Rangoon, announced her intention of going out to Madras, "so that Jack can run over from Saturday to Monday." But the following is new and refreshing. After the Caledonia came in on the 4th, there was the usual rush and crowding at the mail train for up-country at the Victoria Terminus at Bombay. As the train started, a door was flung open, and two newly-arrived padres plus a pile of luggage were shot into an already full saloon. The reverend gentlemen arranged their belongings, and seated themselves on top thereof; and then one, doubtless noticing the disgust of the other passengers, up and spake:—"I'm very sorry we are incommoding you, gentlemen, but it won't be for long, as we're only going as far as Itarsi (!)."

MAJOR-GENERAL R. A. COLE, Madras Army (Retired), on behalf of the Mysore Light Railway Feeders Company, a Syndicate lately formed in London, has applied to the Madras Government for permission to run a line of railway of 2 1-2 feet gauge from Mysore *via* Hunsur and Periapatam to Virajapet in South Coorg and thence down the Sampaghi Ghaut to Mangalore and by another route via Panambady Ghaut to Tellicherry in the Malabar District. It is proposed to run these light railways along the side of the existing high roads, except where the gradients, bridges and culverts are not suitable, where such portions will be constructed by the Company. The ghaut portion would be on the rack system similar to that on the Nilgiri Mountain Railway. Sir Douglas Fox, the eminent Railway Engineer of London, is the Consulting Engineer of the Company.

IMPORTS into British India from foreign countries, for the six months of 1898 ending September, show a falling off of Rs. 38,17,810 over the previous year on a total of Rs. 31,51,84,309. The decrease is largest in imports of food and drink, metals and cotton yarn, whilst there is a notable increase of Rs. 1,59,21,021 in cotton piece-goods imports. On the export side, Indian commercial statistics are satisfactorily progressive. The total value of the exports, Rs. 54,96, 2,335 is an increase of Rs. 34,96,02,335 on 1897. While there where decreases in jute and cotton exports and manufactured articles, there was a bound forward in the supplies of wheat and rice and oil seeds sent out of the country. In 1897 Rs. 3,92,11,813 was the value of the rice exported for six months; this year that total has been doubled In wheat the difference is even more marked. In 1897 Rs. 37,64,275 was entered for wheat exports: this year the figures read Rs. 8,18,05,265, or an increase of Rs. 7,80,40,990.

WE join with the Allahabad paper in regretting that the Secretary of State should have declined to sanction the grant of the India medal for the operations in Mekran, though the Government strongly recommended that it should be granted. It may be remembered that Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne with a field-force of small dimensions suppressed the outbreak in Mekran with a promptitude that left nothing to be desired. It is quite true that he had to fight only one action, but this was against an enemy three times the strength of the column under his orders, and if the troops had not been well handled serious consequences might have followed, for there was no supporting force and the nearest place whence reinforcements could have been drawn was Karachi. It is hard upon the officers and men engaged in this expedition that they should be denied the reward, for they did their work well, and the complete success gained undoubtedly prevented a rising on a large scale in Southern Baluchistan. Presumably if there had been any failure and an expedition on a large scale had subsequently to be undertaken the medal would have been awarded. There will be great disappointment among the 3 3th Baluchis that the decoration has been withheld, as their first experience of active service since the regiment was reorganised in 1881 was in Mekran.

CINCHONA growers in India may be interested to learn that the competition which was, at one time, threatened by the United States, has come to nought. In an American official report it is stated that the value and demand for quinine were strong insentives to home production, and the cinchonas which furnish the drug were raised and distributed for cultivation, mostly in California and Florida. But in no instance was success obtained; and it is further remarked that cinchona bark is so largely furnished by plantations in the East Indies, and so cheaply, that West India growers have abandoned the culture of the trees. We may note also that in America the eucalyptus tree has not proved a success, except in California, though there was at one time a great demand for plants owing to the reports from Australia that plantations tended to reduce fevers in malarial tracts. It is now stated that no special merit, either in hardness or in utilisable economic products, has been found in any of the 40 species experimented with, so that their further propagation was abandoned several years ago. In India also the bluegum tree has been a failure in most places where it has been planted.

MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, the coming Viceroy's Private Secretary, says the *Pioneer*, is a fortunate man, for he seems to be, as not many are, indispensable; and his lines have always fallen in pleasant places, which no abilities will ensure. There is no reason to set forward formally the record of Mr Lawrence's services. In Simla and in Kashmir Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are still familiar memories, and none who visited Kashmir from 1889 onwards can have failed to hear of, if they did not meet, the Settlement Officer whose name was in the mouths of all the people for the benefits he was bringing them. In his Kashmir Settlement Mr. Lawrence was fortunate enough to have such a job as used to fall sometimes to Indian officers in times gone by, but does not come in the way of one Civilian in five hundred nowadays. It was not a Settlement in the ordinary revenue sense, so much as the recasting of the fiscal and economic conditions of the country, and the restoring of its general prosperity; and the officer charged with the work had a free hand, unfettered by the supervision of Government or Secretariat. Of the responsibility, interest and results of the work Mr. Lawrence has given the world a glimpse in his book on the Kashmir Valley. After this perhaps because Fate felt that any other Indian appointment would be tame by comparison, Mr. Lawrence was removed to another sphere of activity, being selected by the Duke of Bedford as Manager of his Estates. Here most men would have been well contented to remain, but Mr. Lawrence is discovered by Lord Curzon to be the one man whom he must have as Private Secretary. The wonder is not that Lord Curzon should have come to this conclusion, but that Mr. Lawrence should have accepted it. One has no right to be curous about the circumstances of a private gentleman, in the way that we compare the salaries attached to appointments displayed in the public civil lists, but people cannot

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH EVACUATION OF FASHODA.

LONDON, Nov 11.

Major Marchand and Captain Baratier start for Fashoda on Sunday. From thence the route by the Blue Nile, through Abyssinia to Jibutil has been chosen.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

Nov. 12.

Sir Edward Grey speaking at Ashington said, that although we went to Egypt promising that it was our intention to eventually evacuate that country, circumstances had created fresh obligations resulting in a position which any British Government was bound to uphold.

RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE GUILDHALL SPEECH.

Nov. 12.

The Russian press is dissatisfied with Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall, and urges vigilance on the part of the Continental Powers, against British designs.

THE SIRDAR TO RETURN TO EGYPT.

Nov. 11.

General Kitchener, returns to Egypt in a fortnight.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Peking telegraphs that the Empress Dowager has ungraciously, under pressure from the Foreign Ministers, ordered the Chinese troops to leave the vicinity of Peking.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Spain strenuously opposes the annexation of the Philippines by the United States

The Spanish press hopes for the intervention of Germany, Russia and France.

Nov. 13.

The Washington Cabinet has instructed the American Peace Commissioners at Paris not to admit any further discussion on the right to consider the disposition of the Philippines, the only matter for discussion being the manner of transferring the Islands to America.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

Nov. 11.

A banquet has been given in New York to General Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, at which a most cordial demonstration was made in favour of the Anglo-American entente.

FUNERAL OF LADY CROMER.

The funeral of Lady Cromer took place to-day at Bournemouth.

Wreaths from the Queen and Lord Cromer were alone placed upon the coffin.

A Requiem Service was simultaneously held at St. Mary's, Cadogan Street, at which H. M. the Queen and the Prince of Wales were represented, and in the presence of a distinguished congregation, including Lord Kitchener.

THE KAISER'S RETURN.

H. I. M. the Emperor William has left Beirut for Rhodes and will pay a visit to Malta and Spain.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE PROJECTED COMBINATION FALLS THROUGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires :—The projected combination between bimetallic leaders and gold monometallists is now understood to have fallen through, and bimetallic views as a panacea for the existing currency derangements are now at a discount even with the advocates of the bimetallic theory.

Sir John Lubbock, addressing the Irish Institute of Bankers opposed the reopening of the Mints as a breach of faith and proposed an import duty on silver of 6d. per ounce, which plan, were the reopening of the Mints possible, might be supplemented by a seigniorage of one penny. This is substantially the same plan as Sir John Lubbock proposed in 1892, and the Government rejected for the reason that it is stability in the rate of exchange and not heightening of the rate that is desirable.

Mr. Northbrook, chief partner of Messrs. Thompson and Co., tea brokers, has given evidence before the Currency Committee, in which he supports the principle of the Government proposals. He strongly condemned any measure involving an increase in Indian taxation.

Mr. Northbrook is considered as one of the strongest witnesses for the Government proposals hitherto examined.

Among the witnesses who are expected to give evidence, are Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod, Sir Robert Giffen, the chief partners of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., Graham and Co. and Mr. Rustomjee, the Bombay exchange broker.

LORD SANDHURST'S SUCCESSOR IN BOMBAY.

The report that Sir Antony Macdonell will succeed Lord Sandhurst as Governor of Bombay has been actively revived, and receives wide credence.

MR. GLASS TO REPORT ON THE ROTHSCHILDS' CONCESSIONS.

Mr. J. G. Glass, late secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, has been selected by the Rothschilds' Pekin Syndicate to report on the immense coal and iron concessions in the Shans District.

THE LOSS OF THE MOHEGAN.

At the Mohegan enquiry on Thursday, it was stated that Captain Griffiths was suffering from an obscure form of epilepsy, which is likely to account for the singular mental lapse that led to the shipwreck.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

Captain Duhan, R. A., is promoted to Major and posted to the 23rd Company, Garrison Artillery, Quetta, Major Johnson's posting to this Company having been cancelled.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief makes an extensive tour, Malalesving Simla on the 21st instant, visiting Nowshera, kand; Chakdara, Khat Mardon, Kohat, Rawalpindi, Meerut, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Benares, and arriving at Calcutta on the morning of the 21st December.

MILITARY CHANGES.

POONA, NOA. 13.

Captain Harvey, Royal Irish Rifles, Station Staff Officer, Poona, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Sind District, Vice Major Chance, and in relief of Captain Cartwright who is directed to proceed to Karachi. Captain, Foster, 28th Bombay Pioneers, will officiate as Station Staff Officer, Poona. Owing to the late arrival of the Canning, No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners will not leave Bombay until the 13th instant, and will arrive at Kirkee on the 14th.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

There were two imported cases in Poona yesterday, one in the City, and another in suburban limits. In the districts on Friday, there was 18 cases and 18 deaths recorded ; yesterday 6 cases and 4 deaths. Plague is still bad in Alendi.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain C. J. Denny, with the overland mails of the 28th October, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Austin Mr M L	Gadesden Mrs
Campbell Col J	Kathari Mr C D
Finch Capt Mrs and infant	Shakespear Mr W
Fraser Mrs A H and infant	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashburner Lieut L F	Riordan Mr J
Buckland Mr P L	Waddell Major
Bryson Mr A C	Hewett Mr J
Bannon Mrs	Hepburne Mrs R G W
Bannon Miss	Hartmann Mr
Buckland Miss L	Innes Mr and Mrs T C D
Bland Mr J	Jain Mr C Rai
Browne Mr J R	Johnson Mrs
Buchanan Mrs and 2 children	Kitchen Mr A J W
Collier Mrs	Kiddle Mr S
Collier Miss	LeMaistre Mr G H
Connan Mr W	McMinn Miss
Coredi Mr A	Martyn Mr G V
Carter Mrs	March Mr
Dodson Mr J	McDonald Mr Isaac
Duff Mr J G T	Mead Miss E N
DeLoosse Mr A F	McMinn Miss
Davies Rev G M	McMillan Mr
Klien Mr M	Moncbard Mr
Egerton Maj	Marden Surg Capt
Fagan Col and Mrs	Nairne Mr C
Fowler Mr and Mrs	Naidu Mr P R
Fielding Mr C	Parish Mr A W
Guttmann Mr	Renner Mr Carl
Grant Mr	Riordan Mr J
Gotsmann Mr R	Scratchley Mr and Mrs A J
Gubbay Mr E	Stchalch Mrs
Gubbay Mr N	Styan Mr H G
Garth Mr	Spiro Mr P
Hayes Mr H J	Sutcliffe Mr
Hill Mr H J	Service Mr G
Hastings Mr and Mrs	Watson Capt V C A
Henley Surg Capt and Mrs	Weir Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson Col E B	Smith Major R K
Davenport Mr J	Teyen Mr and Mrs
Mitlemeyer Mr	

FROM ADEN.—Farrant Mr R G

THE EXTRA STEAMER CARTHAGE.

THE extra steamer Carthage which was due here at 7 a.m., on Saturday morning came eight hours behind the expected time, and anchored opposite the Custom House. The steamer could not enter the dock, as was at first arranged, having lost the tide. Immediatly after her anchoring, the baggage was despatched to the Ballard Pier, and the passengers followed.—The Carthage entered the dock on Saturday night. Captain Gadd, reports that the Carthage experienced fine weather till 16° -45" N. 62° -54" E. barometer 29·80. Here the sky become over cast, and a confused swell set in, the barometer gradually dropped, and lightning was observed to S. E. at 10 p.m. On November 10 the wind freshened and the sea rose at midnight ; the barometer fell quickly until at 4 a.m. it stood at 29·62, the wind was then blowing a gale from north with heavy squalls and a high sea. The wind veered to N. N. E. and it was seen that the ship was on the right hand semicircle, of a cyclonic disturbance. She stood to the north in order to cross the northern edge. This was at 4 a. m. At 4-30 the barometer rose to 29·63, and the wind veered to N. E. with heavy squalls of wind and rain. At 6 a. m. the barometer showed 29·68 the wind veering now to Eastward at 11 a.m. latitude 18·41 N. Longitude 66·20 E. the barometer showed 29·83. The ship was kept on her course for Bombay. From that time the wind and sea moderated and fine weather to arrival at 3·30 p.m.

MURDER AT THE WADALA VILLAGE.

SHORTL after 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, a Brutal murder of a native Christian lad, named Minguel Fernandez De Silva, aged about seven years, the son of Nicholas De Silva, a broker in salt, residing at Matunga, was committed at the Wadala village in Matunga by three native Christian boys named Mathew Dominick Corea, agad twenty years, at present unemployed, Phillip Pascoal Fernandez, aged sixteen years, a mill-hand, and Manuel John De Souza, aged twelve years, a hawker in salt, all of whom reside at a short distance from the house of the deceased's father, the motive for the deed being assigned to a silver waistband, valued at Rs. 12, which the boy was wearing on the day in question. It appears from an enquiry instituted by Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, assisted by Mr. Lee-Smith, Superintendent of "P" (Parel) Division on the spot that the accused Mathew Corea was in the habit of visiting the house of the deceased and was on very friendly terms with the boy Minguel. About twelve days ago he with a view to rob the lad of his silver waistband during the absence of his father from home, enticed the deceased away to a place at Sivri Road, whence his mother succeded in finding the lad a couple of hours after his missing from the house, but on that occasion Corea was not successul in robbing the lad of his ornament. About 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Francis Silva, the father, went out to his work as usual and shortly after his wife proceeded to Bombay to make some purchases for the Divalee holidays, leaving the deceased and the two other children at home. Two hours after the father returned home for his breakfast when he saw his three children in the house, and after taking his breakfast he again left for his work. About 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the eldest married daughter of Silva missed her brother (the deceased) from home, and she went in search of him. While on her way she met her father on the road and asked him whether he knew anything about her missing brother, when the father replied in the negative. The father and his daughter then searched for the deceased, and failing to find any clue, they proceeded to the house of Mr. Lee-Smith, the superintendent of the Division, who questioned the father whether he suspected anyone. The father replied that his suspicions were on the accused Mathew Corea, who had a fortnight ago enticed away his son from home. Mr. Lee-Smith thereupon late at night arrested Corea in his house, and while he was being conveyed to the police station, the police met the other accused Phillip Fernandez, who also accompanied them to the station. Suspecting Fernandez to be concerned in the murder of the boy, the police detained him in custody. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the police took the third man Manuel De Souza in custody, and in the course of the investigation it was ascertained that a few hours after the deceased was found missing from home. The three accused enticed the lad away to the garden belonging to Chimanlaljee Maharaj at the Wadala village, where they, it is alleged, gagged the boy, and having removed the silver waist-band from his person, threw the lad away into a well, into the compound of the garden. After accomplishing their objects, the three accused proceeded to the shop of a Marwaree situated in that locality, and pledged the ornament with him for Rs. 2-8. The accused subsequently took the police to the Marwaries shop, who on being interrogated produced the ornament, giving the police at the same time the names of the three accused persons who had called at his shop with the ornament. The three accused then admitted their guilt before Mr. Gell, criminating one another in the part each took in the commission of the deed.

Yesterday evening Mr. Allan F. Turner, the City Coroner, opened an enquiry at the spot, and after recording the evidence of the father of the deceased, the enquiry was adjourned.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Madras Fine Arts Society to be entered in the budget estimates for 1899-1900 ; but the Government regrets that, in the present state of the finances, a special grant in the current year towards meeting general expenses and prizes in connection with the Exhibition is impracticable.

TELEGRAPHIC advices dated yesterday from Hongkong report the Sales of Bombay Yarns at 5,000 bales during the last fortnight, exchange being quoted at Rs. 146 1-2 per 100 dollars ; and 9,000 bales at Shanghai during the same period, the rate of exchange being Rs. 202 per 100 taels. On the day the telegram was despatched, Malwa opium was priced at 750 dollars per chest, old drug at 780, and very old at 840 ; and at Shanghai New Malva was valued at 565 taels per chest, old at 585, and very old at 650.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF ALLAHABAD.

WE are informed that no official announcement has as yet been made as to the appointment of a successor to Sir Louis Kershaw as Chief Justice of the High Court of Allahabad. As the vacancy has now existed for some time an announcement may be expected at any moment. The statement that no more cases are to be put down to Mr. Justice Strachey in the Bombay High Court is, we learn, incorrect.

THE DEEWALEE FESTIVAL.

TO-DAY, is the new commercial year of native merchants and tradesmen, when they open new account-books after having daubed them with red-paint and gone through the traditional ceremony of invoking the good graces of "Lakshmi," the goddess of riches, upon their commercial transactions and undertakings during the ensuing year. The Deewalee, the most popular and perhaps the least objectionable of native festivals, commenced on Friday last, but as superstition makes it an unlucky day ; Lakshmi and the merchants entered into an amicable compromise by anticipating the festival by twenty-four hours. The illuminations thus commencep partially on Thursday, and continued during the following days, were at their full blaze last night in all native quarters of the city ; but the pristine effulgence, which has given the Deewalee of Bombay the premier honour throughout the presidency, was noticed to be sadly on the decline as it has acknowledgedly been during the depressing years of the plague. Dewalee (from "dipa," a lamp ; and "avali a row), the feast of lamps, is, according to the Indian calendar, a festival which occurs on the new moon of the month of Kartik, and was in ancient times celebrated in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhowani, who was propitiated with human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Naraka. The festival appears in later times to be more appropriately sacred to Lakshmi, the goddess of riches ; and is generally observed for a period of five days, during which the dwelling-houses and places of business are cleaned, whitewashed, and illuminated under the impression that Lakshmi frowns over dark places. All the shops, places of business, and dwelling-houses in Parsee Bazar street; Bazar Gate street and Hooli Chuckla down to the Municipal Gardens at Boree Bunder were illuminated with tumbler lights of varied colours. Thousands of spectators on foot and in carriages had turned out to see the illuminations. From Kalbadevi to Moombadevi, Poydhonee, Bhendy Bazar, and the Parel and Grant Roads on the one hand ; and from Crawford Market through Abdul Rahman Street, or through Shaik Memon Street and the Marwaree and shroffs' bazars on the other, the Deewalee illuminations were seen by many thousands of people. The principal cloth markets and the premises of Shewlal Motilal and Panalal Poonamchand in Kalbadevi, and the Maharaja's temples and the premises of Mr. Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett and other wealthy Hindus in Bhuleshwar, attracted special attention. The tram-cars did a very profitable business ; and the exertions of the police force in preserving order and regulating the traffic in the streets were really praiseworthy.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour late on Saturday evening from Aden by reason of the cyclonic weather that she experienced. She has brought, No 25 Co. Eastern Division R.A., consisting of Major Priestly, Lieutenant Sargeant, Captain Cartwright, Lieut. Mulliken, 2nd Lieutenant Hayes Sadler, 123 non-commissioned rank and file, 4 women, 6 children, 11 followers, 1 woman, 2 children, and 1 horse. No 13 Co. Eastern Divisin R.A., consisting of Major and Mrs Biscoe, Captain MacGowan, Lieut. Stodart, 2nd Lieut. Angus, 109 non-commissioned rank and file, 8 followers 3 woman, and 9 children. She has also brought details consisting of Major Newland, R. A. M. O., Lieut. Bolleau, R. E., Assist. Surgeon Chaves, wife and 2 children, Assistant-Surgeon Cabral wife and 2 children, Assistant-Surgeon Richardson, Miss Kurtle, Mr. M. C. Sequira, R.I.M. ; 4 men Manchester Regiment and No. 2 Co. Bombay Sappers and Miners, consisting of 1 Sergeant, 3 native officers, 158 men rank and file, 15 followers, 39 women, and 57 children, 3 hospital assistants, 107 public and 89 private followers, 3 native details, 18 women, and 20 children. The Canning experienced at the Gulf of Aden strong winds From North East, and when she was about 400 miles west of Bombay, she encounted cyclonic weather, the wind from N. to S. East, low barometer, and heavy confused sea. The speed was slowed down for about four hours. The weather continued till Saturday morning, when ordinary N. E. monsoon weather was experienced. All the troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock. The No. 13 and 26 Companies Eastern Division Royal Artillery will be stationed at Colaba and No. 2 Co. Bombay Sappers and Miners despatched to Kirkee.

A FIRE TEMPLE SUIT AT NAOSARI.

SOME six years ago the trustees of the Chief Parsee fire-temple in Bombay, known as the Hormusji Wadiajee fire-temple, situated in Girgan Main Road, erected one at Naosari, and consecrated it with all due religous rites and ceremonies. It eventually gave rise to a curious case ; and in order to understand it, it might be stated that the high Priest of this sacred place is Shums-ul-Ulama Dastur Dr. Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana, who belongs to a class of priests known as the Bhagarsath community. In the Wadiajee's place of worship there were employed a number of Bhagarsath priests who had officiated therein for a number of years for the general community and rendered religious service at the said place. The right of initiating priests existed in Naosari ; but a few years ago Dastur Peshotan took upon himself to initiate his two grandsons in the Wadiajees fire-temple. This innovation gave offence to the Nowsari priests who had been acting in Bombay, as they claimed the exclusive right to initiate priests in Naosari in their own jurisdiction in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar. The Naosari mobeds or priests thereupon seceded from the Wadiajee's temple, and built another one in its neighbourood, and refused to have any religious intercourse either with Dastur Peshotan or his fire-temple. In order to avoid inconvenience in respect of initiating priests, the trustees of the Wadiajee's place of worship, together with Dastur Peshotunjee, erected a new fire-temple at Nowsari ; but at the time of inaugurating the same, the high priest of that place declined to assist in the ceremony, and he, together with other leading mobeds of Nowsari, filed a suit in the sub-Judge's Court to Compel Dastur Peshotun and the trustees of the Wadiajee's fire-temple to remove the newly-erected sacred house, on the ground that no one possessed the right of building an agiary or fire-temple in Naosari without the permission of the high-priest and his followers there. In order to assert their claim they filed the suit for a declaration that none but the priests of Naosari had a right to initiate priests and to refuse their permission to set up any new agiary or to perform any ceremony in regard to nominating new priests. The suit was defended on the ground that everybody and any body had a right to build a place of worship without any permission of any persons or body, and that the monopoly claimed by the Bhagarsath priesthood was opposed to all religious toleration. The suit was decided after a protracted enquiry extending over several years, in favour of the Naosari party, though one or two new fire-temples have been recently erected in that place, to which no objection was raised. Dastur Dr. Peshotun and the Wadias have filed on appeal in the High Court at Baroda against the decision of the lower Court. The arguments of counsel on both sides having been heard last week by the Chief Justice and his colleague, judgment has been reserved.

THE Twentieth Century New Testament is the title of an entirely new version of the New Testament, made from the original Greek of Westcott and Hort's text by a company of scholars belonging to a variety of denominations. In order that its reception may be determined wholly by its own merits or defects, it is being issued anonymously. Mr. W. T. Stead, in whose "Review of Reviews" the idea was originally mooted, undertook to publish for the company the first tentative edition at his own risk, although, as regards the translation, he has no responsibility whatever. The new version, as in the case of the "Authorized" and "Revised" Versions, presents the results accepted by a majority of the co-operators, who have been engaged upon the work for several years, but is a wholly new translation ; and the object has been quite as much to produce an idiomatic and original English composition as to exhibit with exactness the meaning of the Greek. The first part, which embraces the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, will be ready in a few days, and the remainder of the New Testament is approaching completion.

MISS NUGENTS WEDDING.

THE marriage of Miss Nora Nugent, daughter of the Hon. John Nugent, C.S.I., to Mr. Arthur Cohen, was solemnised on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The service was fully choral, and the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. John Storrs, vicar of St. Peter's. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a costume of white satin and chiffon with a Court train of silver brocade, tulle veil, and wreath of natural orange blossom. She was followed to the altar by eight bridesmaids—Miss Lily Young, Miss Violet Blowers, Miss Ella Macnaghten and Miss Violet Macnaghten (cousins of the bride), Miss Gwendolen Winter, Miss Daisy Dean, Miss Maude Foster, and Miss Rosie Schiff. They were attired alike in costumes of crepe de chine with large picture hats in Parma violet velvet. The bridegroom's presents to them were diamond and enamel brooches and bouquets of pink carnations and Parma violets. Mr. Egerton Buckley supported the bridegroom as best man, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the bride's mother held the wedding reception at the Hans Crescent Hotel, some 250 guests and relations attending. The presents which were very handsome numbered over 200.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE IN VIENNA.

DR. MULLER'S PATHETIC END.

IT became evident, on Oct. 21, that both Dr. Muller, who attended Barisch, the deceased assistant at the Pathological Institute in Vienna, and Nurse Pecha were suffering from the plague. Both patients, with the second nurse who attended Barisch were placed in isolated wards at the Epidemic Hospital. Dr. Poch, who formed part of the Austrian medical commission to Bombay, and three Sisters of Mercy volunteered their services. Dr. Muller disinfected the rooms occupied by Barisch. It is believed Nurse Pecha caught the infection by leaning over Barisch while he was coughing.

The nurse Pecha was still alive yesterday ; the condition of the second nurse, named Hocheggar, is described as satisfactory, and so far no further cases are reported.

The Pasteur Institute at Paris, on the request of the Vienna Sanitary Commission, sent instantly some two litres of anti-plague serum. It is obtained from the blood horses which have been inoculated with the pest bacillus. The serum reached Vienna on Sunday night, when all the persons who had been isolated were inoculated with it.

Dr. Muller, who was only thirty-two years old, died on Oct. 23. On the evening of Oct. 21 the last sacraments were administered to him. The chaplain proceeded with the Host to the window of the room where Dr. Muller was lying. The patient (says the *Times'* correspondent) was seen to rise in bed and call out loud enough to be heard by the priest, "I repent of all my sins." The nuns on duty knelt next to the bed. The priest then gave absolution and raised the Host to the window. For a time Dr. Muller raised his clasped hands, muttering a prayer, and then sank back on his pillow. This impressive scene was afterwards reapeated outside the window of the occupied by Nurse Pecha. As long as his condition permitted, Dr. Muller made minute memoranda on the course of his malady. He declined an injection of serum."

The *Standard's* correspondent points out that it is not the so-called bubonic plague but a secondary form of Asiatic plague which has appeared. Dr. Muller, who in Bombay treated scores of cases of plague, did not think Barisch's a case of plague infection, but at first diagnosed only symptoms of influenza and pneumonia Dr. Muller's funeral took place before daylight on Oct. 24. He was buried at the Central Cemetery outside the town. The ceremony was attended by his brother and sister, Professor Nothnagel, about twenty senior members of the medical profession, a number of young doctors, and a few of Dr. Muller's intimate friends. The grave was only the regulation three metres deep. The ropes used for lowering the coffin were buried with it. The undertaker's assistants who touched the bier had to wash their hands, in a solution of carbolic acid immediately afterwards. The remains had first been placed with disinfectants in a wooden coffin and then in a metallic cover hermetically closed, as in the case of Barisch. The priest and his acolytes stood some twenty paces away from the open grave while reading the funeral service. A funeral oration by Professor Nothnagel was read by one of his colleagues.

The newspapers give long accounts of Dr Muller's career, containing numerous testimonies to his unselfish devotion to calling. He was evidently not only a physician of promise, but also an excellent man. He was a nephew of the renowned Hofrath Dr. Friedrich Muller, who died a few months ago. His parents were poor, and during his studies at Gratz and long afterwards he had a severe struggle with poverty. Somebody has seen the proofs of Dr. Muller's book on the plague in India, where he treated three hundred cases, as he says in the preface. Dr. Muller did not believe that any success had been obtained by means of plague serum. He thought the greatest danger to Europe lay in the rats on board ships from India.

Replying to an interpellation in the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Oct. 25, Count Thun declared that all necessary measures of precaution had been taken. The Premier paid a warm tribute to the memory of Dr. Muller, who fell a victim to the plague.

The most stringent measures are being taken for preventing the spread of the plague—all the animals experimented upon, for example, having been burned. But it appears that the clothes worn by Barisch, the first victim, were given to his aged father, who wore them in Vienna, and also during the railway journey back to Las, where he lives, and for four days in the workhouse there. It is even alleged that Barisch's wife was allowed to see him in his coffin, and actually to kiss him.

A temporary hospital, consisting of several detached sheds, was erected during the night of Oct. 21, at the back of the Hospital for Infectious Diseases about a hundred men working by torchlight to complete the structure.

Public attention has been called to an all-important fact by this terrible experience—namely, that the hospital accommodation in Vienna is deficient.

A report that rats inoculated with the plague bacili have escaped from the laboratory is officially declared to be untrue.

An outbreak of plague at Anzoff in the Piandjekend district of Samarkand is causing anxiety in St. Petersburg

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1898.

THE Rev. W. W. Baillie, B.A., Chaplain of Dharwar, has been appointed to the Chaplaincy of Deolali.

The Chaplain of Belgaum has been ordered to pay one visit monthly to Dharwar with three days' halt.

The Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M. A., Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 4th November 1898, and the Rev. J. D. Ozanne, M. A., has been appointed to act as Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona.

The Rev. H. W. Nelson, B. A., has been granted 12 months' leave on Medical Certificate, from the 22nd October 1898. This necessitated the cancelment of the three months' privilege leave granted to the Rev. H. N. Midwinter.

The Rev. C. M. Barham, M. A., Acting Garrison Chaplain, has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of St. John's Church, Colaba vice the Rev. H. W. Nelson, or until further orders.

The Rev. H. T. H. Rountree has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one month on private affairs, from the 3rd December 1898.

The Rev. H. T. Jacob, of the Church Missionary Society, died at Poona on the 15th September, at the age of 29 years, from enteric fever.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR ALEXANDER, Wiltshire Regiment, is about to retire from the service on a pension.

Captain Skey, R. E., reverts to the Home establishment on the 24th March next.

On return from leave Lieutenant Watson, V.C., R.E., is posted to the Bengal Command Military Works.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant McBarnet, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant.

7th Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant Loring to be Adjutant, vice Captain Talbot, vacated.

4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant Preston, Supernumerary, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Rea, appointed Wing Commander.

Military Works Department.—Captain Nathan and 2nd Lieutenant Charteris are transferred from the Khyber Brigade to the Military Works Department and posted to the Punjab Command. Lieutenant Gunter, Assistant Field Engineer, Khyber Brigade, is transferred to the Military Works Department as a temporary measure and posted to the Punjab Command.

VOLUME two of the report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been issued. It covers the period from February 1st, 1897, to January 31st, 1898. The present volume deals entirely with legislative acts and the correspondence of the Committee for the period stated.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMPLICATIONS.

ANOTHER week has elapsed without a settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and France having been arrived at. Whether it is that we have become familiarised with the idea I cannot say, but confidence that the matter will be peacefully arranged is certainly neither so general nor so intense as it was seven days ago. It looks to-night as if the French Government—if there is at the present moment really a French Government, for our neighbours are in the midst of one of their periodical ministrial crises—had made up their minds to face the inevitable so far as Major Marchand's "dismal swamp" is concerned. But will that settle the difficulty ? These are the French pretensions in the Bahr-el-Ghazal which many in this coutry think as flimsy as the claim to Fashoda, and the country seems to be telling Lord Salisbury that it has had quite sufficient of the policy of "graceful concession." The feeling has in no way diminished that Her Majesty's Government cannot abate one jot of their demands ; and if Lord Salisbury had the desire of which he is suspected by some who distrust his foreign policy, he must have been awakened to a sense of the true condition of things by the impression that the French Yellow Book was produced on this side of the Channel. The Press of this country was staggered by the apparent marked contradiction between Lord Salsbury's attitude as disclosed in the Blue Book published last week ; if we were to believe the French version he displayed in his subsequent interviews with Baron de Courcel There was a disposition to think that the French Ambassador had given some of the English Minister's words a construction they did not rightly bear ; but belief in Lord Salisbury as a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is not what it was, and it was with a sigh of relief that one discovered from the supplementary Blue book that his lordship had not, to use a homely expression, given away the entire show. In discribing the conversation of October 12 Baron de Courcil says :—"Lord Salisbury then pressed me with insistence to make proposals to him if my instructions authorized it. I told him that although I had no fresh instructions, I felt authorized by your previous direction to claim for the French territories of the Congo basin the possession of their necessary out let on the Nile—namely the valley of the Bahr-el-Ghazal ; that it seemed to me to be the common interest of both countries not to intercept this natural Central African trade route, the use of which, if need be, might be guaranteed to trade by special stipulations analogous to those concluded for the Niger territories. Baron de Courcel further says :—"Lord Salisbury told me that he would reflect upon the wish that I had manifested to see access to the Nile by the Bahr-el-Ghazal reserved to France, but that in any case he would have to cansult with the other members of the Cabinet, several of whom were at present out of London." There does not seem to have been any pressure insistent or otherwise ; but if it be true, as I believe it is, that

THE PROOFS OF THE YELLOW BOOK

were sent to our Foreign office ten days before publication, it is strange that some modification of Baron de Courcel's incorrect language was not suggested, or rather it would be strange if we had not been afforded a glimpse not long ago of what goes on at the palatial establishment in St. James's Park. There were other things in the Yellow Book calculated to increase rather than allay public feeling in England. I refer especially to such remarks as that made by M. Delcasse to Sir Edmund Monson, that England, in order to prove that the French position on the Upper Nile was not equivalent *de jure* to her own, would have to show a mandate from the Sultan for the occupation of the Sudan. On October 8 M. Delcasse wrote to the French Ambassador :—"If we are now addressed in the name of Egypt, we have a right to ask by virtue of what mandate and in what way the title invoked by England would be better than our own. I had on my part spoken in the same sense to Sir E. Monson in one of our conversations." M. de Courcel writing to the French Minister two days later says that with reference to the arguments drawn from the rights of Egypt and the character of an Egytian General bestowed upon Sir Herbert Kitchener, he asked Lord Salisbury how they could be set up against France, not by an Egyptian Minister or by a representative of the Sultan's sovereignty, but by the Prime Minister of England discussing with the Ambassador of France. In the interview of the 12th instant M. de Courcel said, according to the Yellow Book :—"I said that, in my opinion, we had the right to send our expeditions to that point if the territories occupied or traversed by us were without masters, but that, if the legitimacy of Egyptian pretensions were acknowledged, it was not proved that the presence of our troops was necessarily a derogation of them, nor that it was more incompatible with the authority of the Khedive than the presence of the English troops at other parts of territories more unquestionably Egyptian. Lord Salisbury replied that a mixed occupation of Egypt would present inconveniences." The *Times* thinks that this reply is not so decisive as it ought to have been. Had Lord Rosebury been in Lord Salisbury's place a different answer would have been given to the French Ambassador's pretension. There are many amongst Lord Salisbury's own supporters who, without wishing to see the Liberals in power, would not be sorry if by a magician's wand they could banish the present Foreign Secretary and summon Lord Rosebury to the Foreign Office.

THE MORE RECENT SPEECHES

of Lord Rosebury supported as they are by Sir Edward Grey's emphatic remarks at Huddersfield last night have much to do with the extraordinary I might say the unprecedented outbrust of patriotism we are now seeing in this country. Sir Charles Dilke appears, to think that Lord Salisbury is preparing to make concessions to the French in the Bahr-el-Ghazal and maintains that such concessions would be inconsistent with the famous Grey declaration. In his speech of last night the Liberal ex-Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs observed,—"The presence of Major Marchand at Fashoda must not be made the grounds for sacrifice. We have had some sacrifices thrust upon us ahead with regard to this expedition. Egypt had money to pay for the whole of this expedition, but owing to the objections of the French themselves Egypt was not allowed a free use of the money. The result is that some of the cost of the expedition has had to fall on the British taxpayer. Having been impeded at the start—having had these financial difficulties raised at the start of the expedition—I think it cannot be that either we or Egypt should be called upon to pay in territory at the other end for the results of the expedition ; but if that be the case—that what France desires is that commercial arrangements in the Nile Valley and the Bahr-el-Ghazal should be such as to offer a possible development of trade in legitimate French territory—then by all means let us meet her on that point. We are not friends of commercial exclusion, we do not believe in that here or in Africa." The words "commercial arrangements" are rather vague and need not be taken to include an "enclave" as suggested by the "Westminister Gazette" and condemned by one of the Ministers, Mr. Ritchie, on Wednesday. A noticeable feature of the more recent speeches of Liberals and Conservatives alike is the desire expressed that no provocative or menacing language should be used towards France. The Committee Liberal Forwards, who had not been heard of for some little time, have passed a charateristically vehement resolution on the subject. They regard with the strongest indignation the deplorable attempts made by certain politicians and newspapers to foment ill-feeling between our country and the French people, and call on all Liberals to do their utmost to avert the inconceivable iniquity and horror of a war between the two leading Liberal nations of Europe. In France curiously enough the excitement caused by the overthrow of the well-meaning Brisson Ministry and the proceedings before the Court of Cassation has for the time being at least put Fashoda entirely out of the heads of our excitable and volatile neighbours.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P., AS PEACE-MAKER.

I ventured last week to suggest that there would be a better chance of a settlement if we had less oratory, and I see that the honourable member for Cardiff has been expressing a similar opinion with a frankness that is strongly resented by a certain Ministerial journal noted for its ultra-conservative views. But Mr. Maclean as an old Parliamentary hand is not put out by such strictures as those passed upon him by the *Globe*, and he resolutely speaks out what is in mind. Yesterday Mr. Maclean provided the country with a veritable sensation. As your readers may be aware, Mr. Maclean is part-proprietor of that admirably conducted and enterprising journal the *Western Mail* published at Cardiff whose inhabitants he represents in Parliament. Yesterday's issue of the *Western Mail* contained an interesting communication from Mr. Maclean. Telegraphing from London on Wednesday night he said :—"I have just seen Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland, the well-known banker, who tells me it was reported this evening in the City that Rothschilds had received a telegram from Paris saying that the French Government had agreed to withdraw Marchand, and that all stocks had gone up with a bound. Mr. Ritchie, the Cabinet Minister, happened to be in the Carlton Club at the same time, and I at once went and asked him if he could confirm this information. He said he had had a letter from Lord Salisbury only ten minutes before, and nothing was then known of the matter at the Foreign Office, or, in view of the important Cabinet Council to-morrow, the Prime Minister would certainly have mentioned it to him. But Rothschilds often get information in advance of the Government. He added, however, that the difference between the two nations had now been reduced to a mere question of form." Mr. Maclean strongly urged Mr. Ritchie, as we had got the substance, to use all his influence to secure for France that which would soothe the national pride, and leave the sorely-tried French people in the belief that they could count on the friendly goodwill of England. Mr. Maclean adds :—He entirely agreed, and I learn from other sources that all his colleagues are of the same way of thinking, and that peace and goodwill between the two great Western nations are assured. This is much to be thankful for. I myself have been working for peace at the clubs and in the City, and, seeing the suggestion in the "Western Mail" that the Prince of Wales might well say something gracious and civil to France at present, I took upon myself to call at Marlborough House and see Sir Francis Knollys, who kindly promised to lay the suggestion before his Royal Highness. I have since received a letter from Sir Francis, assuring me that the Prince, far from resenting the liberty I had taken, was much obliged to me for calling. He only regretted that his invariable rule, on no account to interfere in politics, prevented him from saying a word to influence public opinion at such a crisis. His Royal Highness' sentiments

Seeing him laboriously employed at a working table in the Carlton, immersed in reference books and files of writing paper, a fellow member said to him "Why so-and-so how busy you are. I thought your work was finished," attending to some reforms of which the hon. gentleman was the pioneer. "Oh!" he replied I am making a list showing how many men who were members of Parliament when I first entered the House of Commons are still alive, how many have died and how many have come to grief through weaknesses of the flesh or other causes.' An industrious person of this sort is just the man to compile a book such as I have suggested. Its title might be "A Minister's Post bag."

THE LATE MR. HAROLD FREDERIC AND "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

The revelations made at the inquest upon the able Anglo-American "litterateur," Mr. Harold Frederic, whose untimely death last week caused so much regret to a large circle of friends, and a still larger circle of admirers of his writings. That a man of his apparently robust intellect and strength of character should have placed himself in the hands of a set of obscurantists like the professors of so-called Christian Science has been a surprise to those of us who enjoyed his acquaintance. It came out at the inquest that Mr. Frederic was living apart from his wife with a Miss Kate Lyon, and that he has divided his property between these two ladies. From a copy of the deceased's will, which was produced, it appeared that the effects at Kenley were left to Miss Lyon, as well as the American copyrights. To his wife and daughter the English copyrights and the effects of Brook-green, Hammersmith, were left. Mr. Monkland, who appeared for the widow, said the copyrights left to the wife were mortgaged up to the hilt, but the deceased's literary assistant Mr. Stokes, who is one of the executors, said he thought the returns from both English and American sources would be painfully small for some time. Miss Lyon is, I understand, an American. She is a believer in "Christian Science" and was, if I am correctly informed, a theosophist. Among the witnesses examined by the Coroner on the 21st was Miss Ruth Frederic who lived with her mother at Brook-green, Hammersmith, but sometimes visited her father at his Surrey residence, Homefield, Kenley. She said that it was with the deceased's assent but not at his request that one Mrs. Mills of whom we have heard before as a sort of High Priestess of Christian science was called in, and the doctors dismissed. Miss Frederic suggested that her father was influenced by Miss Lyon. That lady in her evidence last Friday seemed to deny this, but at the adjourned inquiry on Wenesday she admitted sending the following telegram on August 6:—"Mills, Bryanstonsquare, Marble Arch.—Victory! Send someone to stay immediately. Must be strong. Terrible urgent Frederick." A second telegram said: "Hope she will come soon. I need her presence here." In response to the telegram Mrs. Mill came down the same day. In reply to Mr. Mathew, witness said it was only that she desired his recovery that she sent for Mr. and Mrs. Mills. The latter's terms were a guinea a week. This was for "absent treatment." Mr. Frank Harris, editor of the "Saturday Review," an intimate friend to the deceased, told the court that Mr. Frederic had advocated Christian science while they were staying together in Somerset a year ago. He was then quite well. During his last illness he again spoke to witness against physic. Witness saw Miss Lyon, who said that if witness wanted to have a doctor she was perfectly willing. Mrs. Mills was also examined on Wednesday. She said that to be a Christian scientist one had to be good and obey the laws of God, to know truth and to love it. She did not treat Mr. Frederic with drugs, but with God's power only. She told him when he said that his hand was paralyzed that he must reflect God, and he would be strong and well. In cross-examination, witness summed up Christian science as belief in God. If she broke a leg, she declared God could heal it. The Doctors think that if the deceased had received proper medical treatment he would have been alive to-day. The inquiry was not yet finished.

THE INDIAN HEROES FUND.

The above fund which it will be remembered was started by an exceptionally influential meeting at St. James' Hall has not succeeded in catching on, and the honorary secretary has to make the melancholy announcement that the total sum subscribed by "this wealthy nation" to "suitably recognise the valour of those natives of India who have given their lives and suffered wounds in our service" is actually less than £5,000! The list is to close on the 7th proximo and we shall see whether Mr. Kay Robinson's not unnatural indignation produces a larger stream of contributions. It has already brought a contribution of £100 from the Viceroy designate with an interesting letter. Lord Curzon of Kedleston says he has seen on the papers with great sorrow that the total sum so far subscribed to the Indian Heroes Fund is very far from being commensurate either with the intrinsic merit of the object for which the public aid was invoked, or with the sense of admiration and gratitude that he is sure was excited throughout this country for the gallant achievements of our native soldiers in the Indian frontier campaign of last year. He adds:—I am aware that there have been many other and pressing calls upon the public generosity during the past 12 months, and in the multiplicity of claims there are some which must necessarily suffer. But the exploits which called forth Lord Roberts's appeal were so remarkable, and the need for a general fund to relieve or to reward similar cases in future campaigns is so great, that I am not without hope that in the short time still remaining before the subscription list is closed, some persons who may have omitted to notice or have forgotten the orizinal appeal, may still come forward to supplement the confessedly inadequate totals so far announced. It is with the hope of stimulating any such contributions that I beg leave to enclose a cheque for £100. If I were asked to give a reason why the Fund has been a failure, I should say that it is due to a belief, that the public felt they were being asked to provide money which ought to come out of the State Treasury. This may be a right or a wrong view of the matter; but that it prevails, and prevails extensively, is not open to doubt. I do not think that the promoters of the fund are primarily to blame for this fiasco, but like the promoters of some other funds at present competing for public support, they have perhaps not been as pushing as it is necessary to be in this age where modesty is at a discount. Still there is something in what Lord Curzon says. The demands upon the charitable public during the past 12 or 18 months have been specially numerous, and it must be remembered that the class who ordinarily subscribe to these funds is a limited one. Even the Mansion House Fund on behalf of the sufferers by the recent terrible hurricane in the West Indies; though the matter is being manged by experts and not like some other funds by ambitious but inapt amateurs, and has been actively supported from the beginning by the Colonial Office.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The death of the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, Lieutenant-General Sir William Howley Goodenough, occurred suddenly on Monday night. He was born 65 years ago, and as a young officer of the Royal Artillery he took part in the Indian Mutiny operations, being three times mentioned in despatches and obtaining a brevet majority. He commanded the Royal Artillery in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, subsequently filled serveral high posts at home, and was appointed to the Cape in 1894. He was made a K. C. B. last year. He is a great loss to the British Army.

To many in India, Clarmont John Daniell, whose death is announced, will be remembered chiefly as a long-standing advocate of the use of gold in Indian currency and as a somewhat voluminous writer on the monetary problem. To an older generation he will be better known by the reputation for valour and courage he displayed when a young Civilian. Eighteen months after his arrival the Mutiny broke out and he was in the thick of the disturbances. His services are thus described. In concert with the magistrate of Etawah (Mr. Hume), Mr. Daniell, as assistant magistrate, was engaged in an effort to dislodge a party of rebel troopers from an enclosure of a temple in Jaswantnagar. The two Englishmen were deserted by a small detachment of native infantry under a native officer which had been sent to aid them, and they had to make the attempt without any support. In rushing the position Mr. Daniell received a severe wound in the upper part of the jaw from a pistol shot at close quarters. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote that "he had received the account of the gallant conduct of Mr. Hume and Mr. Daniell with the greatest admiration." Mr. Daniell was one of the garrison in the Agra Fort, and when Delhi fell he served as a volunteer in the action, fought at Aligarh under Major Montgomery, and, with others, received the thanks of the Governor-General. As joint magistrate he held charge of the Etah District, and served also as political officer on the staff of General Penny. Mr. Daniell retired in 1886 as a first grade Judge.

I have also to record the deaths of Sir Henry Barkly, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., formerly Governor of British Guiana; Sir Cecil Leopold Miles, Bart., of the Gloucestershire Banbury family of that name; Sir Henry Hayes Laurence, Bart., well known in connection with Dublin politics; Mr, Edward Bullen, Recorder of Southampton, Mr. W. C. Little, a leading agricultural authority; Major General C. H. R. Chester, Bengal Staff Corps; and M. Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, the famous French painter.

FALL OF THE BRISSON MINISTRY.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THE re-assembly of the French Chamber on Oct. 25 resulted, first, in the resignation of General Chanoine as Minister for War, and afterwards in the defeat and subsequent resignation of the Brisson Cabinet. Before the sitting began there were anti-Dreyfusite demonstrations in the Place de la Concorde. It was only with difficulty that the police and soldier succeeded in dispersing the crowd. M. Brisson the Premier, was met on his appearance in the tribune with cries of "Resign!" His statement that he had laid the Dreyfus case before the Court of Cassation provoked a general tumult, which M. Deroulede accentuated by saying that the majority had only supported the Brisson Cabinet because M. Cavaignac belonged to it. When M. Deroulede was able to resume his speech he made an allusion to General Chanoine, the Minister of War, which brought the latter to the tribunal. He passionately declared, amid vehement applause, that his opinion on the Dreyfus case agreed with that of his predecessors. He added that he was the guardian of the honour of the army, and that he resigned his office from the tribune. General Chanoine's sudden and unconstitutional resignation was announced without any previous consultation with his colleagues. Amid the demonstrations which followed it General Chanoine left the Chamber. M. Brisson declared that it was in presence of General Chanoine that the decision to refer the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation was taken, and he commented severely on the conduct of the General in tendering his resignation to the Chamber. The sitting was temporarily suspended whilst the Ministry retired to deliberate. On its resumption M. Brisson announced that the irregular resignation of General Chanoine had been accepted, and that an interim Minister of War would be appointed. He proposed that the Chamber should adjourn till Oct. 27. After further excited debate in the course of which several Deputies came into personal conflict, the closure was declared, and M. Ribot submitted a motion affirming the supremacy of the civil over the military power, but declaring the confidence of the Chamber in the army. M. Brisson accepted M. Ribot's motion after more tumultuous discussion, in which M. Cavaignac and others took part, and it was eventually adopted by 559 to 2 votes. A proposal to add words blaming the Ministry for not causing the army to be respected was rejected by 274 to 251, after the Minster of Justice had demonstrated that General Chanoine had three times refused to institute prosecutions against persons attacking the army; but M. de Mahy brought forward a motion calling on the Government to put an end to the campaign of insult against the army. This M. Brisson declined to accept, but on a division, it was carried by carried by 290 to 243; and a motion of confidence in the Ministry was rejected by 288 to 254. The Ministers at once withdrew from the Chamber. They proceeded to the Elysee, and tendered their resignation to President Faure, who accepted it. President Faure declined to receive General Chanoine. The Chamber adjourned till Nov. 4. Scenes of excitement took place in the streets of Paris during and after the sitting of the Chamber, and a strong force of police and cavalry was employed in keeping the crowds under restraint. Altogether some 200 arrests were made. On Wednesday, however, the city was quiet.

M. Charles Dupuy has been asked by President Faure to form a Ministry. It is thought that MM. de Freycinet, Bourgeois, and Delcasse would join the Cabinet.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GENERAL CHANOINE.

A sensational report is current that General Chanoine is accused of deliberate treachery, and that his papers have been seized by order of M. Brisson, on suspicion of treasonable practices with General Zurlinden and other leaders of the army supposed to be concerned in the "military plot."

M. de Blowitz, in the "Times" of Oct. 23, in the course of an interesting review of the situation, says:—

Those who aim at overturning the Government, and even perhaps the Republic, have been clever enough to set face to face the civilian nation and the army, and the antagonism is now nearly acute. Whenever the general sought for is found, whether his name is Monk or Bonapart, he will bring back a Sovereign, or himself become Sovereign, or perhaps the entrance of the mob into the conflict will give the victory to the Socialists, and then, as ever after the violence of extreme doctrines, France will revert to Cesarism or dictatorship. Meanwhile, during the ten days' recess, the Fashoda affair cannot be carried on, and the much-praised Minister for Foreign Affairs falls just as the empty skin of a lemon which has been squeazed out is thrown away. Who will be his successor nobody yet knows. It is a serious question, for on it will depend the pacific or violent solution of the difficulty between England and France. If Count Muravieff comes over to see every new head of the Foreign Office he will be often on the road from St. Petersburg. . . . As for England, this crisis, occuring in the midst of the acute countrovery on Fashoda, is an embarrassment, and retards a solution—a delay dangerous for the peace of the world.

THE COURT OF CASSATION AND THE DREYFUS COUTMARTIAL.

Yesterday being the first day of the proceedings of the Court of Cassation for the revision of the trial of Dreyfus, extraordinary precautions were taken to secure order in Paris. Only those provided with special cards were able to approach the Palais de Justice. The corridors and passages of the court were crowded, and the court itself was packed to suffocation. The wife of the prisoner was present. The entire day was occupied by Me. Bard in narrating the circumstances which led to the arrest, trial, and sentence on Dreyfus. He pointed out that the application was based upon the assumption that the bordereau was in the handwriting of Esterhazy, and not in that of Dreyfus. Colonel Henry, having acknowledged that he committed a forgery, all his evidence was suspect. The draft of the letter found at the house of Major Esterhazy was also read, and indicated that Major Esterhazy himsel was the author of the bordereau. The manner in which Colonel Du Paty de Clam drew up the case against Dreyfus was severely commented on, and the pretended confession of Dreyfus to Captain Lebrun-Renaud was shown to have no serious basis. "There is," said Me. Bard, "no room for equivocation. Dreyfus was named in order to save Major Esterhazy. The latter was culpable. That meant the ruin of the Bureau of War." The cour adjourned.

It is believed that the Court of Cassation will declare that there has been no act of treason in the Dreyfus case, and that therefore the judgment of the court-martial cannot stand.

THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE Mansion House West Indian Relief Fund on Oct. 27 reached a total of £39,300.

The following are extracts from a letter from the Commander of Her Majesty's ship Intrepid to the Admiralty, giving an account of the damage done in St. Vincent by the recent hurricane:—

The accounts that have appeared in journals and from other sources respecting the disasters that have be fallen St. Vincent owing to the recent hurricane have not been overrated. It is impossible to overstate the damage done to every town and village in the island, and to crops and works. The whole island has the appearance of having been fired through; utter desolation prevails everywhere. Hardly a green spot is to be seen where before all was verdant and beautiful to look upon the towns and villages, as viewed from the sea, have the appearance of having been bombarded; churches, houses, and public buildings are mostly levelled to the ground, and those that are still standing will have to come down and be rebuilt. The inhabitants are in a state of destitution, with no roofs over their heads, excepting the shelters that have been hastily raised for their protection from the weather, which are not, by any means adequate to the number of the population; and had it not been for the very prompt assistance of the Government and of the ships ordered to their relief, the inhabitants would for the most part have starved. Stores are coming in and assistance from every side; but money and provisions are urgently needed, and it will be a very long time before St. Vincent resumes its normal state.

I landed at the places around the island with his Excellency the Governor, and saw for myself the utter destitution and helplessness of the various places visited. Impromptu hospitals had been arranged, and the sick and wounded were being attended to as far as possible. The doctor of this ship, Staff Surgeon Henry E. South, rendered all the medical aid he could on our various visits.

THE Egyptian War Minister has demanded a first credit of £350,000 for the re-organisation of the Soudan,

THE FASHODA DESPATCHES.

THE FRENCH YELLOW BOOK.

AN OUTLET ON THE NILE DEMANDED.

COPIES of a Yellow Book on the Upper Nile and the Bahr-el-Ghazel were distributed to members of the French Senate on Oct. 23. It is a document of twenty-five pages, and opens with extracts from the correspondence between the two Governments in 1897, already published in the British Blue Book.

A VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM.

On Oct. 3 M. Delcasse sent a long telegram to the French Embassy in London, summarising a conversation he had had with Sir E. Monson on that day. M. Delcasse reported that he spoke as follows to the British Ambassador:—

"We," I said, "reached Fashoda first, and we recovered it from that barbarism from which two months later you were to snatch Khartoum. To ask us to evacuate prior to all discussion would, in reality be to present an ultimatum. Well, who, knowing France, could doubt the reply? You are not aware of my desire for an understanding with Great Britain, an understanding as advantageous to Great Britain as to France, nor of my conciliatory sentiments. I have only affirmed them so freely because I knew and because you are yourself sure, they will not lead me beyond the limit laid down by the national honour. I can sacrifice to the *entente* between the two countrie material interests placed in my hands; the national honour will remain intact. No one in this position will hold any other language, and perhaps would not bring to the matter the same dispositions."

FRANCE FULFILLING THE CONDITIONS OF THE BERLIN TREATY.

M. Delcasse, in further conversations with Sir E. Monson and in telegrams to the French Embassy in London, insisted that to assure to Great Britain special rights on the Upper Nile it was not sufficient that she was acting in accord with the Egyptian Government, but she required the express delegation of the Sultan. On Oct. 11 M. Delcasse, in a message to Baron de Courcel, said:—

In 1893 and 1894 my object was to give our colony an outlet on the Nile. To attain that object we had made hoavy sacrifices. We had established several posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazel, posts which we maintain at great expense. We ensure security. We protect commerce. In a word we fulfil all the conditions prescribed by the Treaty of Berlin.

THE CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

On Oct, 12 Baron de Courcel telegraphed to Mr. Delcasse:—I had (he says) another long conversation with Lord Salisbury to-day. A great portion of our conversation was employed in discussing the theoretical question of rights, regarding which we found it difficult to agree. The British Minister did not admit that his right to claim the possession of territories which formerly belonged to Egypt should be disputed, and in consequence he characterised as illegal the presence of Major Marchand at Fashoda. I informed him that in my opinion we had the right to send our expeditions so far as the territories occupied or traversed by us were without master, and that if the legitimacy of the Egyptian claims were recognised it was not proved that the presence of our troops must necessarily by derogatory to it, nor that it was more incompatible with the authority of the Khedive than the presence of British troops in other parts of the territory, which were more incontestably Egyptian.

THE INCONVENIENCES OF A MIXED OCCUPATION.

Lord Salisbury replied that a mixed occupation of Egypt would be attended by inconveniences. I reminded him then that Great Britain, when her troop entered the former Equatorial Province, had not restored the power or the flag of the Khedive there. I added that, so far as the region of the Bahr-el-Ghazel was concerned, it had been under Egyptian domination for scarcely three or four years, which was very little upon which to base the claim of inalienable legitimacy which it was attempted to oppose to us. Lord Salisbury then spoke of the domination of the Mahdi, which should be considered as having devolved upon the Anglo-Egyptian troops in consequence of the conquest of Omdurman.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY FRANCE.

I replied that if the rights of conquest were invoked, it was no longer a question of right, but of facts, that in effect Fashoda had not been conquered from the Mahdi, but that it was now occupied by a French party. For this reason one could not speak of the domination of the Mahdi over the Bahr-el-Ghazel into which France had penetrated several years ago, and where numerous French posts had established. This territory formed the natural prolongation of the Congo and the Ubanghi, and Marchand could have moved about without encountering the Mahdist troops, for, to my knowledge, he had no encounter with the Dervishes except on the Nile itself. Lord Salisbury then pointed out that our forces in the countries of which we spoke were too weak to constitute an actual occupation, that we were not actual masters of the country, nor capable of defending it against the claims of Egypt. I replied that it was true that our authority in the territories of the Ubanghi and the Bahr-el-Ghazel, as probably in a large part of the territories of the Congo as now existing, was only represented and sustained by a small proportion of Europeans; but these were accompanied by natives well armed and drilled in sufficiently small bodies to ensure their mobility; while, according to circumstances, they could be reinforced by recruits from the local friendly tribes.

MARCHAND NOT EQUAL TO FIGHTING THE SIRDAR.

This was the constant practice of European nations in Africa, and this system had not only been found the most practical, but generally recognised as sufficing for the establishment of rights of effective occupation. We had been organised in such a manner as to deal with all the normal and local requirements of our occupation; but we had not thought of collecting sufficient forces to cope with a European army and with troops equipped and led by Europeans. If Lord Salisbury, I declared, wished to say that the Sirdar had at his command forces superior to those of Major Marchand, and could oblige the latter to retire before him to any point which it pleased him, I would not contest so obvious a fact; but then the terrain of diplomacy would have to be abandoned. I must point out, however, that Lord Salisbury disavowed having given expression to any such thought.

FRANCE ASKED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE BAHR-EL-GHAZEL.

As regards the Bahr-el-Ghazel, Lord Salisbury said that as precisely this territory was the subject of controversy between us, he must ask us to withdraw to the line of the watershed, we at the same time making such reserves of rights as we might think necessary. Without wishing to resume a series of juridical discussions, I pointed out to the Prime Minister that the watershed in some countries was merely a scientific proposition hard to establish on the spot. The watercourses in the region referred to escaped, some in the direction of the Congo, and others to the Bahr-el-Ghazel and the Nile, so that one could not speak of a natural delimination. We were therefore reduced to the necessity of a friendly delimitation for defining the sphere of our pretensions and reciprocal rights.

WHAT FRANCE WANTS.

Lord Salisbury then pressed me strongly to submit some proposals to him if my instructions would allow it. I replied that although I had received no fresh instructions, I thought myself authorised by your previous direction to claim for the French territories in the Congo basin the possession of their necessary outlet on the Nile, which was the valley of the Bahr-el-Ghazel. It seemed to me in the common interests of France and England not to intercept this natural trade route of Central Africa, the use of which could be guaranteed to commerce by means of stipulations analogous to those concluded for the Niger territories. We would thus be led to completely define our respective spheres and to determine the delimitation of the territories between Lake Tchad and the Nile, which alone had remained incomplete in Africa since our last convention. If we came to an agreement on these proposals, the question of Fashoda would no longer be a source of difficulty and would disappear of itself.

LORD SALISBURY TO CONSULT HIS COLLEAGUES.

Lord Salisbury then told me that he would consider the desire which I had expressed for a reserved outlet for France on the Nile by way of the Bahr-el-Ghazel, but that in any case, it was necessary for him to consult with the members of the Cabinet, of whom many were at present absent from London.

ANOTHER BLUE BOOK.

NO TRUTH IN THE ALLEGED NEGOTIATIONS.

REPEATED WARNINGS TO FRANCE.

ANOTHER parliamentary paper, containing correspondence relating to the valley of the Upper Nile was issued by the Foreign Office on Oct. 24. Among other documents it includes the full despatch of the Sirdar, dated Sept. 21, giving an account of his visit to Fashoda, his interview with Major Marchand, and the correspondence he exchanged with that officer, including a warning that all transport of munitions of war on the Nile was absolutely prohibited.

MARCHAND'S PATHETIC EFFORTS.

The Sirdar, while expressing the highest admiration for the courage, devotion, and indomitable spirit displayed by M. Marchand's expedition, closes with the remark that "the claims of M. Marchand to have occupied the Bahr-el-Ghazel and Fashoda provinces with the force at his disposal would be ludicrous did not the sufferings and privations endured during their two years' arduous journey render the futility of their efforts pathetic."

THE BRITISH WARNINGS TO FRANCE.

On Oct. 6 Lord Salisbury sent to Sir E. Monson an account of a conversation he had had the previous day with Baron de Courcel. After enforcing the British claims, Lord Salisbury added that he spoke in the following sense to the French Ambassador:—

M. Marchand's was a secret expedition into a territory already owned and occupied, and concerning which France had received repeated warnings that a seizure of land in that locality could not be accepted by Great Britain. The first warning was the Anglo-German agreement, which was communicated to the French Government, and the provisions of which, as regards the Nile, were never formally contested. The second warning was given by the agreement with the King of the Belgians, which gave him for his lifetime occupation up to Fashoda, and which agreement is still in existence and full force. It has never been cancelled and never been repudiated by this country. It is true that the King of the Belgians was persuaded, without any assent on the part of Great Britain, to promise the French Government that he would not take advantage of it beyond a certain limit; but that concession on his part did not diminish the significance of the act as an assertion of her rights by England. In the objections raised by the French Government to that arrangement, the rights of the Khedive over these territories were expressly asserted as still existing. Then came Sir Edward Grey's speech in 1895, which was followed in 1897 by a formal note from your Excellency, informing the French Foreign Minister that her Majesty's Government adhered to the statements made by their predecessors by that speech. If France had throughout intended to challenge our claims, and to occupy a portion of this territory for himself, she was bound to have broken silence. At all events if she thought fit to try in face of these warnings to establish a title over the vast territory to which they applied by a secret expedition of a handful of men, she must not be surprised that the claim would not be recognised by Great Britain.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE INTERVIEW OF OCTOBER 12.

In the following despatch to Sir Edmund Monson, the Marquess of Salisbury gave his version of the interview at the Foreign Office on Oct. 12, with Baron de Courcel:—

Sir,—The French Ambassador had a long conversation with me this afternoon on the state of things in the Upper Nile. During the early part of the interview he insisted that he had no instructions, that he ony wished by conversation with me to explore the question and ascertain, if possible, a solution which would be acceptable to England and France. I declined, however, to make any proposal or suggestion under these conditions, for I drew his attention to the fact that anything that he said would not bind his Government while anything that I said would bind mine.

THE NILE VALLEY NOT OPEN TO THE ENTERPRISE OF FRANCE.

Later on in the interview his Excellency somewhat receded from this position, and said that although he had no special instructions, still he had general instructions, and that on those he could base his efforts to ascertain in the most satisfactory mode of proceeding. We traversed most of the field of argument which we had gone over before, and with which I will not trouble your Excellency again. I generally insisted on the view that the Valley of the Nile had belonged, and still belonged, to Egypt, and that whatever impediment or diminution that title might have suffered through the conquest and occupation of the Mahdi had been removed by the victory of the Anglo-Egyptian Army on Sept. 2. There was no pretence, therefore, for the contention that the region was open to the enterprises or the occupation of a third Power. But even if it had been so, no title or right of occupation could be created by a secret expedition across unknown and unexplored wastes, at a distance from the French border, by M. Marchand and a scanty escort.

MARCHAND'S IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

I then called M. de Courcel's attention to the fact that M. Marchand was in an impossible position, because I had good reason to believe that he himself admitted that he could not return westward, and that his own Government forbade him to make use of the Nile, which was the only existing mode of escape. His Excellency traversed this assertion, and said that M. Marchand could perfectly retreat by the west if we would allow him to do so. I replied that we offered no sort of impediment to his doing so. "Yes, but," said his Excellency, "he cannot do so without food, and you will not let us take him food. I said that if want of food was the only impediment that prevented him returning to the dominions, the English Government would see that he was able to procure the food necessary for that purpose. His Excellency went on to say. "But that is not enough; he is traversing a hostile and dangerous country; no one can travel in those countries except with adequate protection and fully armed and M. Marchand's munitions of war are believed to be exhausted." I replied that the English Government would not object to furnish him with the munitions of war that were necessary to protect him and his party from massacre by savage tribes during his return, but it would engage only to use such munitions of war for his own protection against the indigenous tribes; and, secondly, that he would retire to that which we admitted to be French territory—namely, the region lying beyond the watershed which separates the Ubanghi from the affluents of the Nile. I said that we could not assign to him any limit to his retreat short of that position without giving ground for saying that we admitted the title of France to some portions of the territory traversed by the affluents of the Nile. I was in no position to discuss that question, and therefore I could not acquiesce in an arrangement which might seem to prejudge it. I thought, however, that the French Government might safely guard themselves against an inference which they had cause to deprecate by simply saying that in accepting such an arrangement no admission would be made with respect to any pending controversy. I did not believe that any practical disadvantage would follow to them from withdrawing M. Marchand to the Ubanghi on those terms, but if there were it was a necessary consequence of their having placed M. Marchand in so false and unreasonable a position.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT.

To this suggestion, however, his Excellency did not not assent. He passed from it suddenly, and stated that the object of the French Government was to have an outlet to the Nile for their Ubanghi province and he asked for such a territorial delimitation as would place France upon the navigable portion of the Bahr-el-Ghazel, so that no frontier could intervene between her commerce and the Nile. He stated that posts had been for a considerable time established by France in the upper portions of the province, and that they had every right to them which could arise from long and undisputed occupation.

DEFINITE PROPOSLS ASKED FOR.

I replied that these were questions which I was not in a position to discuss. I did not possess as yet the requisite knowledge to enter satisfactorily upon the points that he had raised, and any proposals affecting a general delimitation were of too grave a character to be disposed of except by the submission of definite proposals to the Cabinet, furnished with such information as was necessary for the consideration of the subject. He intimated that if I could give him a satisfactory answer on this question, M. Marchand might be allowed to return down the Nile. I did not, however, enter upon this idea, which was only indicated in a vague and superficial way. I pointed out to him that both with respect to the means of M. Marchand's retreat and any other stipulations which it was his object to suggest, it would be very difficult to deal with them satisfactorily unless he was good enough to let me have them in a written form.

NO ADMITTANCE OF THE CLAIMS OF FRANCE.

The extreme indefiniteness of his language and the rhetorical character he gave to it by the great earnestness with which he addressed himself to the subject made it impossible for me to express or to form any definite opinion upon the various propositions which he seemed to desire to convey. I thought it better to wait until they were submitted either to me or to your Excellency in a more precise and tangible form rather than enter upon a discussion which, under the circumstances, would have been fruitful of misapprehension. This appeared to me especially to be the case with respect to the allusions which he made from time to time to what he considered to be the territory to which France had a just right. I informed him that it was no part of my duty to discuss those claims now, but that in abstaining from doing so I must not be understood to be in any degree admitting their validity.—I am, &c.,

SALISBURY.

"THE INCONTESTABLE RIGHTS OF EGYPT."

The parliamentary paper also contains letters from the Egyptian Premier to the Sirdar and from the Egyptian Foreign Minister to Lord Cromer entirely endorsing and approving the action of the Sirdar in claiming Fashoda and the Valley of the Nile for Egypt. The Egyptian Foreign Minister, in his letter to Lord Cromer, said:—

"The Government of his Highness, as your lordship knows, has never lost sight of the reoccupation of the provinces of the Soudan, which are the actual sources of the vitality of Egypt, and from which she only withdrew owing to the circumstances of *force majeure*. The reconquest of Khartoum would, therefore, fail of its effect if the Valley of the Nile, for which Egypt formerly made such sacrifices, were not restored to her. Knowing that the question of Fashoda is at the present moment the subject of communication between Great Britain and France, the Egyptian Government charges me to beg your lordship to lend us your good offices with Lord Salisbury in order that the incontestable rights of Egypt may be recognised, and that all the provinces which she occupied up to the rebellion of Mohamed Ahmed may be restored to her."

PROMINENT SPEAKERS ON THE SITUATION.

LORD ROSEBERY AT PERTH.

Lord Rosebery on Oct. 22 visited Perth, where he opened a new public library, and was afterwards presented with the freedom of the city. After acknowledging the honour, he made an interesting and important speech on public affairs. In regard to the Sultan's rescript on the subject of disarmament, he said all depended upon the practical means that were suggested to the conference when it should take place, for without a practical plan he feared the proposal might not lead to any tangible results; and, indeed, it might seem strange that the head of the greatest number of armed men in the world should, at a moment when there were wars and rumours of wars all over the world, take that occasion to call a cry of peace throughout Europe. He reminded his hearers that such a proposal represented the highest aspirations of the present Tsar's lamented father. "Could they be surprised that having that great model before him, that having been trained by such a father, and that having been educated in the same school and in the same principles that Sovereign should, as soon as possible when his accession to the throne came, raise his voice in Europe on behalf of the plan which his father had so much at heart? (Cheers.) Whether his plan would produce any good result would depend on the spirit in which it was approached by the other nations, and it would depend on the detailed and that the Emperor or his Ministers had to submit to the conference when it assembled. Surely this they might write down as again, that in this day, when all around were sounds of war, when some nations of Europe were in arms to the last man and to the last boy among them—that from the most recent and obstinate throne in the world there should come the clear voice of a young Sovereign ringing through the firmament, recalling the minds of the nations to their common Christianity, to the doctrine which it inculcated, and reminding them once more of what ought to be so familiar to them all—the incalculable waste of blood, of treasure, of time, of manhood, and of intellect that was involved by sacrifice to the military fetish, and also reminding them of the incalculable spread of militant Socialism and militant Anarchism. The whole question of peace at this moment more than ever passed all understanding." Lord Rosebery pointed out that European peace mainly depended at this moment on the awe inspired in every nation by the existence of the vast armaments and forces to be called into play in connection with war, but the idea of peace at any price was perhaps not less dangerous to peace than military preparation itself. The man of peace at any price could never be the ruler or Minister of any great country, because other nations would find out this policy, encroachment would follow encroachment, and cause an indignant and humiliated people to hurry into war as a revenge for the indignities they had suffered. He was glad to say that, after more than a century of misunderstanding, the United States had found out that we were not enemies but friends—(cheers)—and he could not but believe that, when they realised the truth of the position, they would see that there was a great futur before those nations, going hand in hand, and that it was their duty, and their function, and their destiny to perform great service, not merely on behalf of other nations, but on behalf of humanity and civilisation as well. (Cheers.) Lord Rosebery continued:—

THE VICTORY AT OMDURMAN.

He rejoiced at the success of the British troops at Omdurman. It had been a campaign of civilization which had culminated so triumphantly at Omdurman. He believed that the campaign, whether they regarded it from the point of view of organisation, patience, or valour, was unique in the annals of the world, and would rank among the firstof consummate campaigns. What they saw or read about Omdurman was only the culmination of a long effort. That brilliant line of defeated men who fought under the inspiration of their faith to the death, meeting the forces of civilisation, superior machinery, superior organisation, and superior mind—that great contest was only the culmination of a long effort. Let them think how great had been the patience required, for only to drill the Egyptian Army and transform it from the army that went with Hicks Pasha and perished, to the army they saw saw bearing its fair share in the field under the command of a heroic Scotchman. (Cheers.) All that was a matter of congratulation to Britain and to Egypt. He saw, indeed, that one or two of Her Majesty's Ministers had laid the responsibility of that campaign on himself, on declarations that were made during the late Government's term of office. He confessed that he was a little at a loss to understand that connection. But, Lord Rosebery continued, be it so—(cheers)—I will accept the responsibility—(cheers)—if it be to cast upon the last Government. (Cheers.) If I were a British Minister now, no man should rob me of one shred or one jot of that honour. (Cheers.) If Her Majesty's Government do not feel themselves strong enough to bear the weight of their laurels, I am willing to take any share that they may leave me in their bounty. (Cheers.) I say, therefore, it was not merely a great victory for Egypt and Great Britain, but it was a great victory for civilisation. (Cheers.) The forces of slavery and the forces of the most cruel despotism whichever existed in Africa have been driven back for ever, and real civilisation is to be substituted in its place. But I think there is another consideration, and a more interesting personal one, which makes us all rejoice in this victory more, perhaps, than in any victory, which our arms have achieved in the memory of living man. I think that since the disasters that led to the fall of Khartum in 1885 and relegated that country back to barbarism every Briton has had in his mind a sense of humiliation which he felt must some day be wiped out, for their was a slur upon the escutcheon of Great Britain, a blot that we could not willingly bear long. (Hear, hear.) At any rate if you have not felt it, I have. I speak from the bitterness of that consciousness when I take pride in this great victory. (Cheers.) When the hour or the time would come—and the physicians were not agreed as to the opportuneness of the moment—when the hour and the time and the opportunity would come, it was ascertain as the movement of the planets that Great Britain would remove from herself the burden of shame which lay upon her in connection with this event. What was that burden? Remember that hitherto wherever the foot of Great Britain has trod, wherever her flag has been planted, it has meant the upholding of peace, justice and fair dealing of civilisation and religion. (Cheers.)

WHY THE SUDAN WAS TEMPORARILY ABANDONED.

We had gone to Egypt in 1882 most reluctantly. No one who knew the character of the late Mr. Gladstone could doubt that he embarked on the enterprise with the deepest reluctance. We appealed to the other great nations of Europe to co-operate with us. They refused, and they left us to carry the burden of responsibility and the heat of the day alone. What was the result? The Egyptian troops were annihilated and General Gordon was killed. But that is not my point. My point is this—that in these days it was not merely at Khartum, but right down as far as the source of the Nile, there were civilised provinces under European governors, acknowledging the Egyptian flag and the Government on behalf of Egypt. No one who has read the recently published "Life of Emin Pasha" can fail to see that, not merely at Khartum, but at Lado, Wadelai, and right up to the Albert Nyanza, there was law, government, and order until it was swept away by the hordes of barbarism under the Mahdi. We allowed that work to be undone because the situation on the frontier of India compelled the forces of civilisation to be recalled from the Sudan. But there is this great truth that every one who studies the Egyptian question has to remember—that is, that the Nile is Egypt and Egypt is the Nile. (Loud cheers.)

HONOUR TO MAJOR MARCHAND—AS AN EXPLORER.

It is, no doubt, an untoward circumstance that in this work of ours we should have come upon a French officer on, I hope, an exploring expedition. (Laughter.) Oh! there is nothing to laugh at. I say specially, I hope he is on an exploring expedition, because the declarations of the French Minister make me believe that it isso, and I am only too anxious to belive that it is so, and as regards Major Marchand himself we, who have sent out great explorers, can have nothing to say but words of sympathy and admiration for him in his capacity as an explorer. (Cheers.) He seem to me to have overcome great difficulties and to possess an indomitable courage and perseverance which entitle him to be placed in the front rank of explorers. But if, on the other hand, which I do not believe, because, at any rate, I am not entitled to disbelive the declaration of the French Minister himself—if he should not be an emissary of civilisation, but an emissary of dominion and an emissary of encroachment, the case will be very widely changed. (Cheers.) Two grounds on which I mainly base my view of this matter are these. First, that under the late Government it was deliberately announced that a certain act would be considered and unfriendly act, and that when it is adressed as a warning by one great nation to another that warning is not to be lightly disregarded either on one side or the other. I would ask the French, who are a proud and high-spirited and brave nation, themselves to consider what would be their feelings if they had announced to us solemnly and deliberately for good cause shown that they should consider an act an unfriendly act, and yet we proceeded to commit that act. I venture to think that the feeling in France would not be less strong than it is in Great Britain at this moment, and that the anxiety of France to prevent or repudiate such action would not be less strong than it is in Great Britain. (Cheers). In the

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

HOME.

AGRICULTURE.—The drought is over, though further copious rains will soon be required; and arrears of ploughing are being wiped off.—The current average price of wheat has risen to 29s. 8d., though sales in the past four weeks have aggregated 325,641qrs.

Election.—The Hon. A. Stanley has been returned unopposed in the Ormskirk Division of Lancashire.

Ireland.—A meeting of the United Irish League was prevented by the police at Belcarra on Sunday.—Mr. W. Redmond, speaking on the 21st and again on the 23th, declared his sympathy with the French in the Fashoda controversy.—The Clogher Board of Guardians has been dissolved for insisting on their appointment of a woman as poor-rate collector.

Law and Police.—The Law Courts reopened on the 24th.—An award of £2,500 has been made to the steamer Marino for salvage services to the Cunard liner Aurania.—Dr. Whitmarsh has been sentenced to death for performing an illegal and fatal operation on Alice Bayly.—An Irish doctor is charged with breaking a window in *Punch* Office by way of protest against a Fashoda caricature.—The Rev. B. Gowan, Vicar of Rayton, and his wife have been sent to prison for four months for cruelty to two orphan nieces.—A woman, alleged to be a miser, has been murdered in Birmingham.—An inquest is being held on the death of Mr. Harold Frederic, who underwent "Christian Science" treatment.

London.—A County Council Committee recommends the acquisition of the eight water companies' undertakings, and also a scheme to bring water from Wales.—Epping Forest is to be increased by a gift of 28 acres.

Mr. John Morley has consented to write the authorized biography of Mr. Gladstone.

Naval and Military.—Trafalgar Day was commemorated on the 21st by the elaborate decoration of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar-square.—The Echo Shield, won at Bisley by the English Eight, was conveyed on the 22nd to the Guildhall and placed in the custody of the Lord Mayor.—The Prometheus, third class cruiser, was launched on the 20th at Hull.—The Clyde shipbuilders have been asked to tender for four battleships, one first-class cruiser, and 12 torpedo-boat destroyers.

Speeches.—Lord Rosebery spoke at Perth and Mr. Asquith at Keighley on the 22nd, Mr. Chaplin at Sleaford on the 21st, and Sir W. Harcourt at Aberystwith on the 25th; while speeches are also reported from Lord Ripon, Mr. Bryce, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Mr. Ritchie, Sir J. Gorst, and Sir W. Lawson, all being largely concerned with the Fashoda question. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour both spoke at a University gathering in Edinburgh on the 23th, Lord Russell of Killowen on Monday delivered an inaugural address to the members of the Epsom Literary and Scientific Society, and dwelt on the importance of solid reading as a valuable means to the acquirement of real knowledge.—Medical Relief was the subject of an address by Sir W. Broadbent and a lecture by Mr. Loch on the 21st.—The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke on Monday at a meeting held at Cambridge in connexion with the Church of England Temperance Society, and referred to the steady progress of their cause under the influence of sympathy and the logic of facts.—The Bishop of London presided on the 20th over the annual meeting of subscribers to the British School at Athens.—The Bishop of Durham read a paper on Wednesday at a meeting of the Macclesfield branch of the Christian Social Union on the organization of industry.

Sport.—At Newmarket on the 20th the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was won by Mr. H. C. White's Georgic, an outsider.—Five test matches between England and Australia will be played next year one at Lord's, one at the Oval, one at Manchester, one at Nottingham, and one in Yorkshire.

Wills Proved.—Mr. H. T. Morton, £302,128; Miss M. H. Straugways, £29,070. Mr. I. D. Walker left £500 for the furtherance of cricket at Harrow.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Africa.—Hostilities between the Transvaal forces and Mpefu's followers began on the 21st. The natives, who lost 12 killed, retreated to the mountains. The war is expected to be a protracted one. Commanding is proceeding.

Australasia.—The Earl of Kilmorey, promoter of the Adelaide outer harbour scheme, has written complaining of aspersions contained in the report of a Legislative Council Committee, and threatening to say some disagreeable things in self defence.—The New South Wales Assembly has passed the Government proposals regarding federation. Good rains have fallen.—The New Zealand Legislative Council has passed the Old Age Pensions Bill.

India.—The Government's programme for the future of the Khaibar Pass was explained to a large assembly of Afridis at Pe-hwar on the 24th.—There is marked abatement of the plague at Bombay.

Indian Heroes' Fund.—Attention has been called to the fact that less than £5,000 has so far been contributed to the fund in this country. The new Viceroy has sent a contribution of £100.

West Indies.—The Lord Mayor has now received £37,100 for the Hurricane Relief Fund.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Peace Negotiations in Paris continue, without making much progress.—The President reports that he finds the people in the Western States eager to hold all the territory won from Spain.

Cuba.—The time for the evacuation by Spain has been extended till January 1.

Philippines.—The rebels arround Manila are assuming a menacing attitude, and anarchy is reported from the southern islands. The American and British Consuls have convened a meeting of merchants to discuss the commercial deadlock.

FOREIGN.

Africa.—The Ivory Coast natives who murdered two Frenchmen in August have been chastised.—The Congo State rebels have been defeated with loss of 90 killed.

Austria-Hungry.—The doctor who attended plague victim Barisch has himself died of the plague and a nurse is dying from the same disease.—The Russian Foreign Minister has been visiting Vienna.

Chile has recognized that the Puna Atacama territory belongs to Argentina.

China.—Serious attacks on British subjects were made by Chinese soldiers in Pekin on the 23rd, and Sir C. MacDonald has brought the matter before the other foreign representatives.—A French missionary and several converts have been killed at Pak-lung.

Crete.—The Turkish troops are now peacefully and cheerfully evacuating the island.

Fashoda.—The French Yellow-book on the Fashoda question was issued on Sunday. From this it appeared that France claimed every right to an outlet on the Nile. In one despatch Baron de Courcel, describing a conversation with Lord Salisbury on October 12, says:—"Lord Salisbury told me that he would reflect upon the wish that I had manifested to see access to the Nile by the Bahr-el-Ghazal reserved to France, but that in any case he would have to consult with the other members of the Cabinet, several of whom were at present out of London." On Monday, however, a second British Blue-book was issued, giving a very different account of the interview. Baron de Courcel several times attempted to discuss the claims of France to a Nile outlet for their Ubanghi province, but Lord Salisbury declined to discuss the subject, and said any proposals affecting a general delimitation were of too grave a character to be disposed of except by the submission of definite proposals to the Cabinet. He added that in abstaining from discussing such claims, he must not be understood to be in any degree admitting their validity.—It is reported that the evacuation of Fashoda has at last been decided on in Paris; but the situation has been complicated by the resignation of the French Ministry.—Sir H. Kitchener's report, reached Paris on Wednesday. Major Marchand arrived on the same steamer and train from Egypt.

France.—On the reopening of the Chamber on the 25th anti-Semites made a violent attack on the Ministry. M. Deroulede having made an allusion to General Chanoine, the Minister of War, the latter declared, amid vehement applause, that he resigned his office from the tribune. M. Brisson proposed that the Chamber should adjourn till Thursday. A motion affirming the supremacy of the civil over the military powers, but declaring the confidence of the Chamber in the army, was adopted by 559 to two votes. A motion calling on the Government to put an end to the campaign of insult against the army was carried by 293 to 243; and a motion of confidence in the Ministry was rejected by 283 to 254. The Ministers at once resigned. The Chamber adjourned till November 4.

Italy.—The coolness between the Vatican and Germany is said to have been removed.—The conference on Anarchism is to meet on November 25 at Rome.

Korea.—The Ministery has resigned, having incurred resentment by refusing to convoke a Parliament.

Russia.—The Minister of the Interior has at last started to inspect the famine-stricken districts.—An unknown epidemic is causing many deaths in Central Asia.

Sudan.—A convoy has been destroyed by Dervishes on its way to Gedaref.—Friendly Dervishes have captured 1,400 men and 2,000 women and brought them to Khartoum.

Turkey.—The German Emperor and Empress, after receiving costly presents from the Sultan, left Constantinople on the 22nd and landed at Haifa on the 25th.—A German archæologist has been seriously wounded by Kurds.

Ecclesiastical.—Sir W. Harcourt writes to *The Times* on the Primate's recent charge.—The Liberation Society held its autumnal conference on the 24.—The English Church at Jerusalem was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury on the 18th.

Shipping Disasters.—Several additions have to be made to the list of ships and lives lost in last week's storm.—A petroleum ship has blown up at Cette.—The steamer Astrea has been sunk by collision in the Gulf of Lyons, and another collision has led to the loss of a Japanese vessel with 60 lives.

Death.—Sir H. Barkly, ex-Governor of Cape Colony; Sir W. H. Goodenough, commanding the troops in South Africa; M. Puvis de Chavannes, the artist; Sir C. L. Miles; Mr. Gleeson White and Blanche Willis Howard, authors; Sir C. W. Shakerley; Commander H. J. Keane; Major-General C. W. Chester, Colonel E. Meurant; Mr. C. J. Daniell, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant Colonel W. Briggs; Captain C. S. Cottingham.

THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AT NEU-CHWANG.

REFERRING to the rumour that Russia has occupied Neu-chwang, the *Cologne Gazette* remarks that, according to the commercial statistics of that port for 1897, only one Russian steamer visited it as contrasted with 171 English and seventy-six German steamers. If the occupation has really taken place says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* on Oct. 21, it has been for military and not for commercial reasons. It would show that Manchuria has finally become Russia territory, and it would also be the first instance of a European Power taking possession of one of the Chinese treaty ports, which have hitherto been considered inviolable. It is somewhat singular that the Khenish organ changes from time to time the principles by which it asserts that the action of European Powers towards China should be governed. Only lately it protested against anything in the nature of a partition of China. It now says that the inviolability of the Chinese treaty ports is merely a matter of form, and that as Russia will observe the treaty in its commercial aspects, her occupation of Neu-chwang will rather be advantageous to the world in general than the reverse. "We must gradually become familiar with the thought that for China the epoch has come when matters of form have, no longer any significance." Finally, the view is expressed that, if Russia as seized the port, it is in some measure with the object of emphasising the aims of her policy in view of the Palace revolution in Pekin.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The same correspondent, in a later telegram, states that, according to Hamburg journals, the Anglo-German agreement on the subject of Chinese railways has now been signed. The whole of the Yang-tsze Valley is acknowledged to be the railway sphere of England, while the province of Shan-tung and the Yellow River are regarded as that of Germany. The main line from Tien-tsin to Chin-kiang will be built by both States—what is doubtless meant is by subjects of both States—acting together. These statements are, however, contradicted by the *Post*. That journal finds that any such arrangement would not be in accordance with the guiding principle of German policy, which is to maintain complete freedom of action for the Imperial Government in East Asiatic questions. The suggestion is offered that these statements are attributable to the fact that "an agreement has been concluded between German and English banks with regard to the delimitation of their respective spheres of operations in China." But it has always, on the contrary, been understood that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the German Asiatic Bank co-operated in the same spheres.

A telegram from Tien-tsin to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that the railway negotiations with China have been interrupted, and that the Pekin Government is disinclined to grant further concessions. The same journal learns that by the delimitation of the boundaries of Kiachau the Germans have acquired the Loisan mountain and the harbour of Ta-pu.

OUTRAGE ON ENGLISHMEN.

The Pekin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Oct. 24:—Large numbers of troops, consisting of Chinese and manchu soldiers, are and ill-paid and undisciplined rabble, mainly armed with jingals, are being moved into Pekin and the stations along the railway. Yesterday, at a station near Pekin a number of these soldiers cowardly assulted four foreigners, including a British railway engineer, the Chinese secretary to the British Legation, and a British officer. The victims escaped without serious injury, though bruised. Sir Claude MacDonald complained to the Tsung-li-Yamen of this disgraceful outrage, the occurrence of which will necessitate the escorts remaining at the Legation throughout the winter.

In a later despatch (Oct. 25) the correspondent added:—In consequence of the violence of the Chinese soldiers, work on the railway to Pao-ting-fu, has been stopped, and the British engineers have been recalled to Pekin, their lives being insecure.

To-day Sir Claude MacDonald convened a meeting of the Diplomatic body to devise concerted action. It is an unfortunate indication of the altered position of British influence in Pekin that in a strong case affecting Englishmen, and requiring firmness only to compel the Chinese to make whatever reparation is demanded, we should hesitate to act independently, but should invite the conjoint assistance of the Belgian, Dutch, Spanish, and other Ministers.

A Reuter's telegram from Pekin announces that Mr. Cox, engineer of the Hankow-Pekin Railway, Mr. Campbell, Assistant Chinese Secretary to the British Legation, Major Radcliff, and Mr. Norregaard, an engineer, were attacked by the soldiery at Lukochino Bridge, ten miles from Pekin. To-day the troops are reported to have wrecked the house of an engineer, and to have killed a Chinese employee. They have also cut the telegraph wires between Lukochiao and Fungtai, near Pekin. Thirty French marines arrived here to-day to guard the French Legation.

With reference to this attack upon British subjects, the *Press Association* states that the Foreign Office has received information that Sir Claude MacDonald has demanded the severe punishment of the offenders, and the removal of the force to another province.

THE EMPEROR.

The *Times* correspondent at Pekin telegraphed (Oct. 22):—With regard to the illness of the Emperor, the report of the French doctor, which has been sent to her Tsung-li-Yamen, states that the net result of the examination shows that his Majesty has albuminuria with incipient phthisis and great debility. His condition is serious, and constant skilled foreign assistance is necessary, which, however, the Chinese are unlikely to provide.

PEKIN (Oct. 22) *Reuter*.—The French doctor's account of his interview with the emperor contains some interesting details. The Emperor remove the outer garments of the upper part of his body, keeping on a thin silken vest. The doctor sounded him, and found the apex of the left lung slightly affected. He ask the Emperor a series of question, but his Majesty, instead of answering them took from his boot a paper containing a minute description of his symptoms and presented it to the doctor. The latter was much impressed throughout the interview by the apparently sincere solicitude of the Dowager Empress.

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (*Reuter*)—An unconfirmed report is current among influential Chinese here that the Emperor of China was made away with yesterday.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct. 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr D B Allen, B C S	Lt Col H F Lyons-Montgomery
Mr J Wallace, B	Major C J W Grant, V C
Mr B K Finnimore, B	Major H D M Mincnin
Mr W Drew, B	Major G W Maxwell
Mr F C L Cowley-Brown, M	Capt C L Hamilton
Brig Gen Sir W G Nicolson, K C B	Capt N C Perkins
Lt Col C V F Townshend, C B	Capt E V Hugo, I M S
Lt Col G J Kellie	Capt Bhola Nauth
	Lieut J H Paine

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A Smythies, B, 1 mo	Major K S Davison, 14 days
Mr M P Walsh, B, 2 mos	Major A W D Leahy, I M S, 6 mos
Mr W Beechey, B, 2 m s	Capt J H Lowry, 4 days
Mr E Gray, B C S, 6 mos	Capt C Heard, 2 mos
Mr R Knight, B C S, 2 mos	Capt P H Leigh, 3 mos
Comdr F M Barwick, 7 days	Lieut A W Chitty, 7 days
Lt-Col A H Pollock, 2 mos	Lieut K H Lloyd, 1 mo
Lt-Col C B Cooke, to 18th March, '99	Lieut T J B Bolland, 3 mos
Lt-Col F H Bleakin o to 20th Dec '98	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J L Johnston, B C S	Major H ElPassy
Mr A B Ligas, B C S	Major A H Wilmer
Mr G W Squires, B	Capt D Beames
Mr H E Pellereau, B	Lieut W St C Muscroft
Mr W B Harrison, B	Lieut J Muscroft
Mr E A C Lister, B	Lieut A de L Faunce
Mr W A Robinson, B	Lieut H W Place
Mr M E Monks, B	Lieut H H Harington
Lieut-Col A M ... fts	

"CARMEN," the beautiful little dramatic tale by Merimee, so ingeniously treated by Bizet in music, has (according to the Brussels correspondent of the *Morning Post*) been enacted in Brussels almost to the letter. A young man employed in a life insurance company had neglected his business and his friends during some weeks through being desperately in love with the young Spanish singer, Carmen de Salvados, of Seville, who was engaged at the Olympia Bourse Music Hall. He was prepared to marry Carmen, but latterly she made him most unhappy by her unfaithfulness and her overt relations with an actor. Recently Carmen went to a cafe in the Boulevard Anspach with this man, and after playing at cards, just as in the Bizet opera, she left with her favoured lover. Thereupon, maddened with jealousy, the young clerk, who was in ambush, rushed at her, and after a short struggle stabbed her three times in the breast. Carmen fell on the pavement, murmuring the same word at the Carmen of fiction, "Coward." She died within a few minutes. Her murderer was at once arrested.

EMPIRE AND ITS OPPORTUNITIES.

ADDRESS BY LORD ROSEBERY.

In the presence of Mr. Balfour, who is Chancellor of Edinburgh University, Lord Rosebery, on Oct. 25, delivered his inaugural address as president of the Associated Societies of that institution. Mr. Balfour, in introducing their new President, observed amidst cheers that there was no man living who less required such introduction in any country in the world than Lord Rosebery.

Lord Rosebery, who had a magnificent reception, in the corse of his address referred eloquently to the golden days of Edinburgh a hundred years ago, when that city was the centre to which all the intellect of Great Britain might be said to have gravitated. That intellectual supremacy could not survive in the general awakening of the world. But what he also feared had gone was the resident inherent originality which then distinguished the city. Railways and the Press had made that impossible, for, after all, originality could only exist in the back-waters of life; the great ocean of life smoothes and rolls it pebbles to very much the same purpose. After all we must take the rough with the smooth and the good with the bad; and perhaps some of these local stories which we are accustomed to gloat over in the past might not have been entirely agreeable did we realise them in the present. The students of that Edinburgh which was once so difficult to reach and leave are now whirled away into a thousand whirlpools of civilisation. They can no longer huddle round us and try to blow up the embers of that ancient Edinburgh which we can only see in the imagination; but (proceeded Lord Rosebery) of Edinburgh as it exists—the historical, the beautiful, the inspiring—I trust they have taken, and are taking, a deep draught in their memory. I believe that if even the students could remain in Edinburgh and concentrate themselves here, it would be bad for Edinburgh, bad for Scotland, and bad also for the Empire. We wish that Scotland should continue to mould the Empire as we have in the past—(cheers)—and we have not moulded it by stopping at home. (Cheers) Your Principal (Sir William Muir) is an instance in point—(cheers)—and we have even a neater object lesson in two returning Viceroys from Canada and India—(cheers)—Aberdeen from Canada, where he is to be replaced by a Minto—(cheers; Elgin, the second Elgin, from India. (Cheers.) Our Empire is not a centralised Empire; it does not, as other empires have done, hinge on a single autocrat or a single Parliament. (Cheers.) But it is a vast collection of communities all over the world. Many of them have Legislatures, but all of them have Governments, and they are resting in a way in which no other State of which history has record has rested on the intelligence and the character of the individuals which comprise it. (Cheers.)

AN EMPIRE THAT RESTS ON MEN.

Some empires have rested on arms, and some on constitutions; it is the boast of the British Empire that it rests on men. (Cheers.) There never was in the history of Great Britain, or I suspect of the world, so great a call as now upon the energies and intelligence of men for public service: and that call, as you, sir, know, is increasing daily. (Cheers.) What was called the Government class, and which is to some extent the Government class still, when I was a boy had very simple public functions in comparison to those which devolve upon the present race. They went into Parliament, as a rule, and they had quarter sessions, but Parliament in those days was a very different business to what it is now, and quarter sessions were quarter sessions. (Laughter.) The burden of Parliament is now indefinitely and almost hopelessly increased. That takes up some 670 more or less trained intelligences. Then there is the House of Lords, which takes up—I am not sure of the figures—some 600 more. Then there is the London County Council. (Cheers.) This consists of 138 members who must all be, and who should all be, highly qualified for the function of governing what is really a small nation. Then there are the great municipalities, the great and the small. The functions of a municipality are sought by men of the highest intelligence, and I suspect that if a town councillor of forty or fifty years ago were to present himself in a town council of to-day he would regard their work in his astonishment and perhaps he might be met with some surprise. Well, there are the county councils, the district councils, the parish councils, and then there are the Government departments, which swallow up more and more men and pass them on very often to higher employments. Their work is definitely and incalculably increasing. The Foreign Office has this year obtained one new Under-Secretary, and the addition of that Under-Secretary is due to the cry of need. The Colonial Office is also about to obtain an Under-Secretary. The present Cabinet requires nineteen men to do what was done by half-a-dozen in the days of Mr. Pitt. Napoleon was said to drain his population for his warlike purposes. We may be said, if not to drain, at least to tap, the brains very frequently for the purpose of administration and reform. (Laughter.) The Empire, the Empire, the Empire, is always calling for more and more men.

INDIA, AFRICA, AND THE "OUTER LINES."

Outside Great Britain and Ireland India takes many of our young men, and trains them incomparably well for administrative work. There is Egypt—(loud cheers)—and I understand from that applause that you are emulous candidates for the administration of Fashoda—(laughter)—that is one of things that in my wildest ambition I never sought to have—there is Egypt, which is, of course, on a different footing, but large in her requirements. There is Africa, not the self-governing Africa, and the rest of our Africa, its territories, spheres of influence, and so on, all requiring men to mould them into shape, not necessarily men in the Civil Service, or men of formula, but men ready to turn their hands to anything. Besides that there are the outer lines, if I may so call them—the great commonwealths outside these islands that own the British Crown, either as Crown Colonies, in which case they require administrators, also governing Councils which entail all the appurtenances of Parliament, Courts of law, Ministers, and so forth. Beside that, again, there is the whole of our enormous diplomatic and Consular service. Well, I do not suppose there was ever in the history of the world half the demand there is in these days in the British Empire for young men of ability and skill and training to help to mould the Empire into shape. Never were there so many paths of distinction open within the Empire for those who would share in that task of Empire-building and who would do it, not with the hope of amassing riches, but in a high missionary spirit. Never was there such an opportunity as there is open at the present moment.

WANTED, A NEW TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Of course, the base of this tremendous work of government is our unparalleled Civil Service. Our Civil Service is our glory and our pride, it is the admiration of all foreigners who see it; but it is, and I think I may say it here to you, sir, it is much more the admiration of those who as political Ministers are called upon to see its working from within. They constitute the wheels and springs on which move the great juggernaut car of the State, and if once they were to get out of gear it would be an evil day for Great Britain. Indeed, gentlemen, I confess in my day-dreams I sometimes wish there was a department entirely devoted to the training of young men for the paths of administration; men always ready to go anywhere and do anything at a moment's notice; ready to go out to administer Uganda at a week's notice; ready to go and perform anything with skill; able to investigate any subject and report on it, not in the sense of a Royal Commission—(laughter)—but in a smart and business-like manner. (Loud laughter). I should like them, as I say to go at a word from their superior to any part of the Empire and to do anything like the militant orders of monasticism used to do, and do still, so far as I know, at the command of their superiors; to be, in fact, a sort of General Staff of the Empire. I believe that if that could be done it would be an incalculable gain, but I know it is a dream; but then I also know it is not a bad thing sometimes to dream dreams. But I venture to point out that official duty is only a very small part of public duty, and that public work is by no means incompatible with other professions and other callings. (Cheers.) And I confess, when I see the enormous ability that is given to our Civil Service, our public service, either with no remuneration at all, or for remuneration incalculably smaller than the same ability obtains in other callings or professions, I am inclined to think that the public sentiment of this country was never higher than it is at present. (Cheers.)

INTER-COLONIAL ATHLETICS.

After, all, gentlemen, we are bound to remember that we do owe some thing to our country besides rates and taxes. (Cheers.) Other countries have compulsory military service. We are released from that, and, it, only on that consideration, I think that we should be prepared to do something for the country which has done so much for us. And even if there should not be public work ready at hand, there are innumerable ways in which we can serve our country very humbly or indirectly. I only mention in passing the Volunteer movement—(cheers)—but there are social matters, literary matters, aye, and even athletic matters. (Cheers.) I am one of those who believe that one of the subordinate methods of welding the Empire together, is by those inter-colonial athletic contests and contests of athletics with the United States which are developing so much in these days. (Cheers.) What I want to impress upon you is this, if you keep before you the high motive of serving your country it will ennoble the humblest acts that you do for it. A man who breaks stones on the road is after all serving the country in his own way. He is making the roads better for her commerce and her traffic, and if a man asks himself sincerely and constantly the question "What can I do, in however small a way, to serve my country?" he will not be long in finding an answer. (Cheers.) The irreducible minimum of the service of the British citizen is that you should keep a close and vigilant eye on public and municipal affairs, that you should form intelligent opinions upon them, and that you should give help to the man who seems to you worthy of help and oppose the men whom you think worthy of opposition and condemnation. (Cheers). Our forefathers were able to concentrate their minds on one particular subject at a time and give it all their energy and all their zeal. But now every day brings you news of some exciting character from every quarter of the universe, and under this constant and varying pressure the intelligence of a man is apt to become dazed and blunted and dull, and yet we know that when, as now, the attention of the country is concentrated on a single point there is—(loud cheers)—as little apathy as need be. (Laughter.)

THE RIGHT CONCEPTION OF THE EMPIR .

But I should not appeal even on these grounds to you, gentlemen, if I do not hold a somewhat higher and broader view of the Empire than seems to be held in many quarters. If I regarded the Empire simply as a means of painting so much of the world red or as an emporium for trade I should not ask you to work for it. The land hunger is apt to become land fever, is apt to breed land indigestion. (Loud laughter and cheers); And trade, however important and desirable in itself, can never be the sole function of the Empire. Empires founded on trade alone must irresistibly crumble, but the Empire that is sacred for this reason—I believe it to be the noblest example yet known to mankind of a free, adaptable, just Government. (Loud cheers), If that was only your or my opinion it might perhaps not be very well worth holding, but is derives singular confirmation from outside. Whenever a community is in distress or oppression it always looks to Great Britain first—(cheers)—and on occasions which are quite unsuspected by Great Britain and which are rather, as a rule, only known to Ministers the wish is constantly expressed in some form or another to be united to our country and enjoy our Government. On the other hand, and for the most part in those territories which from whatever reasons we have at various times ceded, we may in almost every case see signs of deterioration and signs of regret on the part of the inhabitants for what they have lost. Well, I ask you on the ground of the Empire, to keep this motive before you. In public duty and public service you will find, I believe, the most ennobling human motive that can guide your actions. You will help the country by observing it, but you will also help yourselves. Life in itself is but a poor thing at the best. It consists of only two sets of action—the beginning and the end, the birth and the death. Between these two points lies the whole of human joys and human opportunity. You may embellish and consecrate it if you will, or you may let it lie stagnant and waste; but if you choose the better part, I believe that nothing will give your life so high a complexion as the state of serving your country; and with that inspiration I would ask you to lend some memory to this Edinburgh so sacred to us and so dear to us, not, perhaps, the Edinburgh of Cockburn, or Jeffrey, Brougham, but still Edinburgh, yet full of noble men and of wise teachers, and you will bear away some memory of this old city which though not the capital of the Empire, is yet in the sense of the sacrifices and the shoals of them it has given to the Empire, in the truest, the largest, the highest sense an Imperial city. (Applause).

Mr. Balfour, rising to propose a vote of thanks to Lord Rosebery for his address, said he could not imagine any speech addressed to students and, to societies of students more fitted, not by its details, but by its general spirit, to animate them in their studies, in the hope that what they are doing there is but a preparation for that longer work, that longer and more Imperial work, which, whether it be laid in this country, in these islands, or far beyond the seas, will not less be connected with the general affairs of the British Empire.

RUSSIA AND CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

MR. L. J. MAXSE, in the November number of the *National Review*, discusses what he calls "The Russian Legend." "One of the most significant and encouraging of recent developments is," says the writer, "the changed attitude of the Russian Government towards the Dreyfus case, on which, hitherto, as a purely domestic question, she had loyally refrained from tendering any advice to her ally. For months and years past the Russian military attache in Paris, General Frederickx, had made himself conspicuous among his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps by affirming the guilt of Dreyfus. The series of startling revelations which commenced last autumn furnishing cumulative proof that there had been a double miscarriage of justice—viz., the conviction of an innocent man and the acquittal of the guilty one, and compelled the Russian Government, in their own interest, to reconsider their endorsement of the chose jugee. Doubtless the Tsar caused some independent inquiries to be made which revealed at any rate some part of the truth. His Imperial Majesty is said to have become a convinced Dreyfusard, and to take a sympathetic interest in the calamity that has overtaken an unhappy French officer. In any case, great astonishment and indignation were caused in Ministerial France and the higher military circles—the mass of the nation not being allowed to hear of the episode—by the publication, in Russia, of [illegible] Zakrewski, the [illegible] Court of Appeal, who is the most eminent of Russian jurists, M. Zarowski said: 'The trials of Dreyfus and Zola could not otherwise than deeply distress the true friends of France. The first of these trials presented a variety of improbabilities and irregularities, of which the most flagrant was the production before the judges alone in the court-martial itself of a secret document by order of the military authorities. This astonishing infraction of the rules of all correct procedure renders the condemnation of Dreyfus null and void. Guilty or not guilty, he has not been fairly tried. They have simply degraded and imprisoned him according to administrative procedure in countries where despotism reigns. It is the bringing back again of letters detached and of the Bastille, under the pretext, it is true, of subserving reasons of State, as if that was not the pretext which shielded the most iniquitous act of the ancient regime.' "The distinguished judge dealt with the Zola case in no less scathing terms." M. Maxse declares "That among the bewildering episodes of l'affaire Dreyfus there are few more suggestive than this. A Russian judge is put up to warn her Republican ally in the most friendly way against the dangers of drifting into absolutist courses. The Republic thereupon appeals to the autocracy for the application of the censorship, and is promptly snubbed. The alleged confession and conviction of death of Colonel Henry, the head of the French Intelligence Department, finally brought home to the Russian Government the folly of assisting the French to resist a revision of the Dreyfus case. It excited both alarm and indignation in official and Imperial Russia at the discredit inflicted on the firm. General Frederickx no longer proclaims the guilt of the accused and all suggestion that Captain Dreyfus had relations with Russia has been dropped like a hot potato. The Russian Government tardily realises that the 'friends of France' can do her no greater injury than by encouraging her in her career of lawlessness. The amazing ineptitude displayed by the French War Office and Head-quarter Staff—putting aside its criminal propensities—has already struck a damaging blow, not merely at the prestige of France, but also at the prestige of the alliance. Ask any German officer whether he is still haunted by that nightmare which has kept him awake during the past decade, of being caught between the hammer and the anvil of the French and Russian armies? He will tell you that his anxiety is over since he has learnt that the hammer is in the hands of blunderers. Russia can hardly be accused of 'sinister designs' by the *Petit Journal*, while she has persecuted a sufficient number of Jews to gratify the *Libre Parole*. In the enlightened self-interest of reactionary Russia lies the only hope of Republican France. "It only remains to proclaim from the house-tops that Captain Dreyfus will enter any court to which he may be summoned without any stain upon his character as a soldier save what has been affixed by fraud, forgery, or injury."

THE class of intollect possessed by the "conscientious objector to vaccination was displayed at Birmingham on Saturday. "If inoculation were necessary for man," said one of them, in explaining his conscientious objection, "our Creator would do it for us before we are born." "You might as well say," promptly retorted the magistrate's clerk, "that the Creator should find us in pocket handkerchiefs." The foregoing (says the Globe) unconsciously plagiarises a well-known colloquy between a Salvation Army captain and a British workman. The "captain" was conducting his hand, walking backwards with waving arm, when he accidentally knocked a pipe out of the workman's mouth. The latter said some thing which was not "Hallelujah;" but the witty Salvationist explained that "if the Creator had intended him to smoke, he would have been born with a chimney on his head." "And if He had meant you to walk backwards," reported the workman, "He would have screwed your feet round the other way."

THE resolution just adopted in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, insisting that in the event of Australian federation becoming an accomplished fact the capital of the new Australian "Dominion" must be in the parent colony, will raise a fresh difficulty. This points to Albury, the "vineyard capital," of Australia, no doubt, for the Sydney people long ago made up their minds to this compromise. Albury, from the general point of view, is the most suitable place. Situated on the north bank of the "Australian Rhine," it deservedly bears the reputation of being the most salubrious spot in Australia, and its central situation is also a great point in its favour.

LIEUTENANT J. C. BRINTON, of the 2nd Life Guards, who was attached to the 21st Lancers in the recent Soudan campaign, and was wounded during the famous charge at Omdurman, was accorded an enthusiastic reception on paying a visit to his regiment on October 25. Addressing his comrades, the gallant officer referred to the Lancers as a "very hard lot who had yet to learn what fear is."

SIR HERBERT KITCHENER'S WELCOME HOME.

SCENES AT DOVER AND VICTORIA.

THE conqueror of Khartum landed at Dover on Oct. 27 in a tweed suit, and drove away from Victoria in no more imposing equipage than a hansom cab; but his welcome home was not the less enthusiastic at either place because of any absence of formality. Leaving Paris by the morning boat express, the Sirdar reached Calais at a quarter past one, and embarked in the steamer Empress, which made a rapid passage to Dover. Hours before the boat was due the crowds began to gather on the upper pier. On the lower pier the stage began to fill later, for admission was by ticket. First came the guard of honour, a small detachment of the Seaforth Highlanders—the sister battalion of that which has been with the Sirdar. They were a picked body of old service men, and one wore medals showing that he had marched with Roberts to Kandahar. In front were the colours, tattered and torn with service and stamped with the name of many a famous battle. A smaller detachment of a dozen Engineers stood by the gangway to do honour to a soldier who is also an Engineer. As the steamer came alongside, General Sir William Butler, commanding the South-Eastern District, with other military Officers; Sir William Crundall, Mayor of Dover, with Aldermen in their robes; and Mr. G. Wyndham, M.P., went on board to welcome the Sirdar home. Afterwards an address was presented to Sir Herbert in the name of the Cinque Ports and Borough of Dover. This simple ceremony was followed by a luncheon which was given by the Mayor. In proposing the Sirdar's health Sir William Crundall spoke with appreciative admiration of Sir Herbert's distinguished services. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, being received with musical honours and "Kentish fire."

The Sirdar, on rising to acknowledge the toast was the recipient of another enthusiastic demonstration. He said:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you most heartily for the cordial and warm reception which you have given me on my return home. My only regret is that those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men whom I represent here, and who are engaged in garrison duty at Crete and Cairo and in distant posts on the White and Blue Niles, cannot participate with me to-day in the magnificent reception you have given us. I can however, assure you that they fully appreciate the high honour that has been done to us, and I am sure I am speaking in their name when I tender to you our very best thanks. (Cheers.) I have also to express our gratitude for the very highly complimentary and, perhaps, too flattering remarks—(cries of 'No, no')—made on the conduct of the operations. It is due to the cheerful endurance of the troops, both British and Egyptian, who faced the most arduous, and sometimes dangerous, duties of the campaign, and who, I think, are worthy of the admiration that has been so liberally expressed—it is due to those magnificent troops that I had the honour to command that the difficulties I had to contend with are overcome and that the reconquest of the Sudan was performed in such a manner and with precision and comparatively small loss of life. (Cheers.) I feel sure that it will be a satisfaction to every one that the barriers which for the last fourteen years have prevented the extension of civilisation on the Nile have been at last swept away and that at last those provinces have been opened to the civilising influence of commercial enterprise. (Cheers.) I sincerely hope that by means of education and good government we shall be able to raise the tone and conditions of life of the inhabitants of those countries, and that in the place of the oppressive tyranny and fanaticism we may establish a reign of prosperity and peace. (Cheers.) One of the first messages that greeted our troops after the victory was the congratulatory telegram which was sent by you, Mr. Mayor, in that thoughtful and kind manner to us at Omdurman, and I shall not fail to convey to the troops who cannot be present here the congratulations and good wishes of the people of Dover." (Loud cheers.)

Having been escorted to the railway station by a detachment of Hussars, the Sirdar, accompanied by aide-de-camp, left Dover soon after five o'clock in a special train for London. Victoria Station (L.C. and D.R.) was crowded long before the Sirdar's train was due, and sheer chaos was the keynote of his reception. When Sir Herbert Kitchener did arrive, his passage from the train to the royal waiting-room must have reminded him of his school-boy days, when he was getting through a thick "rugger" scrum. It was a kind and enthusiastic crowd; one particularly, never be able to find a greater amount of genuine enthusiasm in the square inch than on the platform of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway last night. [illegible] the demonstration body guard who surrounded him. Among those to receive him were Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, with Lady Roberts and his daughter, Lord Wolseley, Colonel Gough, Sir G. White, the Quartermaster-General, Sir Evelyn Wood, Prince Francis and Prince Adolphus of Teck, Prince Christian Victor, Colonel Rhodes, Colonel Peyton, Captain Peyton Jones, Sir Arthur Griffiths, Major Candy, Sir Coleville, Sir Simeon Stewart, Sir John Fryer, General Sir R. E., Sir Edward Lawson, Sir Dighton Probyn, Lord Edward Cecil, and Colonel Hatten (who took the 1st Bn. of Grenadiers through the campaign).

Punctually to the minute—a minute before seven o'clock—the special train steamed slowly into the station

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity latitude 12.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·934	Clam	1	81·8	46·2	71	...	...	−0·04
Simla	29·977	NE	1	65·4	46·1	33	...	...	...
Delhi	29·947	WNW	3	83·7	55·5	32	0·31	...	+0·31
Umballa	29·943	NW	3	87·0	55·9	51	...	...	...
Saugor	29·922	WSW	4	87·3	51·6	55	0·05	...	...
Allahabad	29·915	WNW	4	85·6	54·9	53	0·24	...	+0·18
Jhansi	29·916	Calm	1	86·0	61·7	53	0·21	...	+0·26
Jubbulpore	29·932	Clam	1	86·0	45·5	43	...	...	−0·01
Nagpur	29·934	E	4	91·4	64·0	42	...	...	−0·07
Agra	29·947	WNW	3	89·1	56·0	44	...	...	−0·5
Ajmere	29·906	Clam	2	89·0	56·7	54	...	...	−0·04
Deesa	29·931	ENE	5	86·8	67·5	50	...	...	−0·05
Ahmedabad	29·902	ENE	2	93·2	73·1	55	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·902	NW	5	83·3	71·9	77	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	29·900	W	1	92·9	72·7	65	...	...	−0·28
Ghadeshi	29·911	NE	5	92·5	74·7	71	0·02	...	...
Veraval	29·901	N	6	83·0	75·3	86	...	...	...
Naosheh	29·956	NNW	6	86·8	69·8	47	...	...	−0·26
Sojitra	29·955	Calm	1	87·2	59·6	5·	...	...	−0·13
Sangor	29·949	SSE	4	87·3	63·1	38	...	...	−0·15
Jubulpore	29·953	SSE	2	86·9	58·3	6	...	...	−0·26
Hoshangabad	29·965	NE	3	88·7	62·2	50	...	...	−0·34
Khandwa	29·988	NE	3	92·7	67·1	55	...	...	−0·15
Raipur	29·929	E	1	89·3	65·2	60	...	...	−0·45
Nagpur	29·941	Calm	1	90·2	66·1	63	...	...	−0·26
Amraoti	29·939	ENE	5	92·2	69·8	45	...	...	−0·24
Akola	29·939	SE	2	89·5	69·3	69	0·17	0·17	−0·30
Surat	29·911	Calm	1	91·1	75·5	89	0·13	0·13	−0·01
Malegaon	29·922	Calm	1	89·9	74·1	72	0·05	0·46	−0·07
Bombay	29·909	N	7	87·3	74·0	82	...	0·12	−0·11
Poona	29·920	Calm	6	89·5	69·4	88	0·08	0·41	−0·51
Ahmednagar	29·932	NNE	7	87·2	70·4	83	...	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·910	Calm	2	85·8	71·2	79	0·04	0·24	...
Sholapur	29·901	N	5	90·7	70·0	75	...	0·39	−0·65
Kaladgi	29·899	Calm	4	88·4	76·9	76	...	0·10	−0·34
Belgaum	29·921	NE	1	82·8	65·8	90	...	1·18	−0·63
Goa	29·903	Calm	6	85·0	76·4	91	...	1·26	...
Karwar	29·878	Calm	2	85·7	73·0	91	...	2·49	+0·38
Mangalore	29·901	Calm	2	85·8	73·4	96	0·66	3·55	+1·23
Calicut	29·877	NNW	4	87·2	75·5	88	0·4	7·0	+3·51
Cochin	29·877	NNE	5	87·5	75·7	91	1·09	6·48	+2·10
Bangalore	29·895	S	6	81·2	65·3	83	0·03	4·71	+2·15
Secunderabad	29·906	SE	3	84·6	70·5	88	0·36	0·95	−0·44
Masulipatam	29·862	NNE	6	84·0	74·1	80	1·38	11·28	+6·12
Bellary	29·905	NW	3	88·2	70·2	69	0·36	1·74	+0·31
Cuddapah	29·876	ENE	L	90·0	74·8	77	0·18	4·48	+2·14
Madras	29·879	NE	4	85·0	73·0	82	...	14·88	+9·31
Coimbatore	29·905	W	4	87·9	70·1	88	1·05	3·10	+0·99
Trichinopoly	29·871	NNE	3	88·0	73·4	82	0·23	4·44	+1·95
Negapatam	29·855	NNW	6	84·5	75·9	83	0·64	19·34	+12·31
Colombo	29·839	WNW	5	85·5	76·0	95	0·65	5·84	−0·60
Aden	29·969	NE	9	83·3	70·9	80	...	...	−0·05

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Neemuch, Saugor and Bangalore, and has been steady or has fallen only slightly elsewhere. Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 15 miles an hour at Calicut, and 8 at Ghadeshi, Saugor, Bombay and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal in Central India and Central Provinces, and at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa and Amraoti, and the minimum 8° to 12° in excess in Gujarat and Berar and at Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Deesa and the lowest 45° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, and at Ahmedabad, Bhuj Rajkot, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1·09"), Masulipatam (1·38"), Calicut (1·26") and a few drops at Malegaon, Calicut and Bangalore. Conditions are favourable for local showers in Ceylon and at a few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The s.s. Montenk left Mauritius on the 20th October and experienced fresh to strong south-easterly winds with heavy swell up to Latitude 10° S., Longitude 59° E., at noon on the 1st November; thence to Latitude 13° N., Longitude 70° E., at noon on the 8th, moderate variable wind, cloudy sky with occasional light rain squalls and moderate swell; thence to Latitude 17° N., Longitude 70° E., at midnight on the 9th, fresh to strong gale, heavy confused sea, overcast sky, occasional rain squalls accompanied by thunder and lightning; thence to arrival in port on the 10th, moderate to fresh winds and decreasing sea.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

Saturday: The barometer has fallen everywhere, pressure is highest in North-West India, lowest in Transcaspia. But pressure differences are small and conditions are quiet and settled. Winds are North-Westerly down the gangetic plain, northerly over the greater part of the bay area, and in North Bombay and more or less variable elsewhere. Force is light or moderate and calms are fairly numerous. This morning the mean temperature has fallen over the greater part of the Northern India and Burma, risen over the west of Peninsula and changed irregularly elsewhere. Temperature is lower than usual over the Punjab, West of the North-West Provinces and Central Bengal, and higher than usual elsewhere. The excess ranges between six and seven degrees at Deesa, Rajkot, Malegaon, Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti. Showers have been received over the greater part of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, at Cochin, Bijapur, Musulipatam and Coimbatore. The rainfall amounts exceed one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 11th November, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	Inches 29·899
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	79·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·4
General Direction of wind	E. W. NW. NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 183

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—November 12.

10 p.m.	81·6

SUNDAY—November 13.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	83·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Mail for Reunion and Madagascar closes at Mauritius at noon, on Monday the 14th instant.
Communication with Bolama restored.
Bhamo route to China restored.
Turkish route, interrupted beyond Busreh.

HANDSOME bequests to various Jewish charities and institutions have been left by the will of Mr. Maurice Beddington, whose estate has been sworn at £1,027,659. 7s.

THE Secretary of State for War a few days ago met with a somewhat severe accident. His lordship has taken to cycling, and sustained a severe fall, rendering the use of a crutch necessary. He was, however, able to go to the War Office after a day or two.

PARLIAMENT has been further prorogued to Dec. 8.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCT. 21.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Col G F Mann retires on retired pay, Major and Brevet Lieut Col G H W O'Sullivan to be Lieutenant Colonel vice G F Mann, Capt M Nathan to be Major vice Brevet Lieut Col G H W O'Sullivan, Lieut E H Harvey to be Captain vice M Nathan, Sec Lieut W S Douglas to be Lieutenant

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCT. 25.

21st Lancers—Lt Col and Brevet Col R H Martin on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half pay, Major W G Croke Wyndham to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Brevet Col R H Martin

Grenadier Guards—Lieut Col and Col H Ricardo on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay, Major F Lloyd to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Col H Ricardo

Regimental Districts—Brevet Col T E Verner from Lieutenant Colonel half pay to be Colonel to command the 10th Regimental District the Lincolnshire Regt vice Col A Glen retired. Brevet Col A W Noyes from Lieutenant Colonel half pay to be Colonel to command the 14th Regimental District the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt vice Col F W Harington retired. Brevet Col G G Brind from Lieutenant Colonel half pay to be Colonel to command the 24th Regimental District the Border Regt vice Col J F Hilton whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Brevet Col W H Williams from Lieutenant Colonel half pay to be Colonel to command the 62nd Regimental District the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt vice Major Gen J Boughey who has vacated on promotion

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—The promotion to the rank of Capt of Lieut A C Roberts dated July 20 1898 is cancelled under the provisions of Article 19 Royal Warrant July 18 1898

Norfolk Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut R D F Oldman is antedated to April 19 1898 vice C A G Shoubridge transferred to the Indian Staff Corps

Devonshire Regt—Lieut Gerald G J Watts from the R M College to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut F J N Chichester deceased

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Major C B Wood retires on retired pay Capt A O White to be Major vice C B Wood

East Surrey Regt—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—The Hon C James to April 14 1898 vice H W Davies transferred to the Indian Staff Corps R E N North to April 29 1898 vice F H Moline seconded

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt H R Davies is seconded for service under the Foreign Office Super Capt P Seymour Stanhope to be Captain vice H R Davies

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Capt A G Jeffreys is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers

Staff—Col honorary Major Gen H F Grant C B from half pay to be Inspector General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland, and to have the temporary rank of Major General whilst so employed, vice Major Gen Sir G Luck, K C B, who has vacated that appointment. Brevet Col E Lake, from Lieutenant Colonel half pay Royal Artillery to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice Col E Clayton retired. Major G C Monro the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt to be a Brigade Major vice Major D B Vyvyan, the Buff, East Kent Regt whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Capt E F J Blakeney A S C, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General vice Major P J T Lewis A S C whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Lieut A E Trotter 2nd Life Guards to be extra A D C to Gen the Right Hon Sir R H Buller G C B K C M G V C commanding the troops in the Aldershot District, Lieut W E Lawrence the South Wales Borderers to be A D C to Major Gen Sir F Carrington K C B K C M G commanding the Infantry Brigade Gibraltar

School of Musketry—Lieut R F Uniacke Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers to be an Assistant Instructor vice Capt H R Hardy Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt appointed a District Inspector of Musketry

Ordnance Committee—Lieut Col H P Willoughby from Royal Artillery to be a member vice Lieut Col and Brevet Col J R J Jocelyn whose period of service in that appointment has expired

Indian Army—Col H H P Cowper Bengal Cavalry to be Major General

Army Pay Department—Paymr and Hon Major J F Simonet to be Staff Paymaster, vice Hon Lt Col G Shields, retired The undermentioned officers to be Paymasters:—Capt W G C Feilden, Lancashire Fusiliers, Capt J C Armstrong, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieut R Gale, Worcestershire Regt, Lieut A J V Durell, Norfolk Regt, Capt G G Hewlett A S C, Capt A E R Mangles, Dorsetshire Regt Lieut A I Lean, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieut S M Binny, Northumberland Fusiliers, Capt W K O C Hunt, Royal Irish Rifles, Lieut F H Moline, East Surrey Regt, Lieut R W Fanshawe, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt The undermentioned officers are granted the honorary rank of Captain whilst serving in the Army Pay Department:—Lieut J R Gale, Worcestershire Regt, A J V Durell, Norfolk Regt, A I Lean, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, S M Binny, Northumberland Fusiliers, F H Moline, East Surrey Regt, R W Fanshawe, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt

Brevet—Lt Col G Barker, C B, R E, Assistant Inspector General of Fortifications at Headquarters, to be Colonel

Memoranda—Major F S Robb, on vacating his appointment to the Staff, is placed on half pay, Qrmr and Hon Lieut J Perrin, the Northamptonshire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of Captain

Reserve of Officers—Sec Lieut E G S Creek, late the Higuland Light Infantry, resigns his commission

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt A Kinsey Morgan M D 1st Dorsetshire Volunteer Artillery to be Surgeon Major. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of Oct 11 1898:—Surg Lieut E W St V Ryan to be Surgeon Captain

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—C H H Moore to Eclipse Nov 22, R H Travers to Edgar Nov 1, R B S Wrey to Brisk in command Nov 10, C W M Plenderleath to Tamar Oct 24, H Franklin to Victory for charge of Signal School Nov 19, L F G Thomas to Victory for charge of Signal School Nov 19, L F G Dent to Edgar Nov 1, C Caulfield Nov 28 C Lyon Hill to command Oct 21, J H Caulfield Nov 28 C Lyon Hill to command Oct 21, J H Caulfield Nov 28 C Lyon Hill to command Oct 21, J H

NOTICES.

NEW INDENT FOR NEW YEAR.
SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 10,000 PURCHASERS.

RY. REGULATOR WATCH, RS. 5.
(With 5 presents.)

The world-renowned perfect timekeeper, runs for 36 hours and is guaranteed for 5 years.

GRAND PRESENTATION.—Purchasers of this Watch will get *free of charge*: (1) 1 Fancy Chain, (2) 1 set Studs and Links, (3) 1 Silk Handkerchief, (4) 1 Ring, (5) 1 Phial Essence. Packing and postage 12 As. extra. Ry. REGULATOR WATCH without Presents, Rs. 4.

Silver hunting key-wind Watch, Rs. 10, Ditto, open-face Rs. 9. Metal hunting, key-wind Watch, Rs. 8. Silver half-hunting, Rs. 12. Metal half-hunting, Rs. 9. Metal Calendar Watch, Rs. 20. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 25. Popular Lever Metal Watch, Rs. 16. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 14. 14-carat Gold open-face Watch, Rs. 25. Ditto, hunting, Rs. 30. Ditto, half-hunting, Rs. 40. All guaranteed for 5 years.

RAILWAY PEN SET GENTLEMAN'S WATCH, small size, Jewelled and highly finished, Rs. 5. All Watches supplied with extra Glass, Spring, and Case Box.

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Out of numerous unsolicited testimonials a few are culled below:—

(1.) Please send us by V. P. P. 12 more Railway Regulator Watches with presents and extra silver watch. The last 12 you sent keeps very accurate time.

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THE NORTH EAST WATCH Co.,
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MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

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USE **ATKINSON'S** ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited,
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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farrington Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

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PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

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THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
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CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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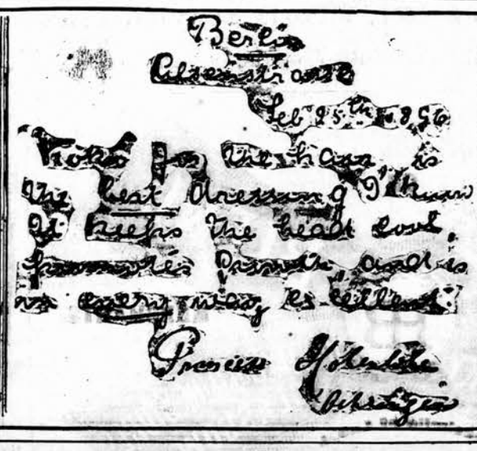

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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

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The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured into few days, by these celebrate Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by a Stores throughout India.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

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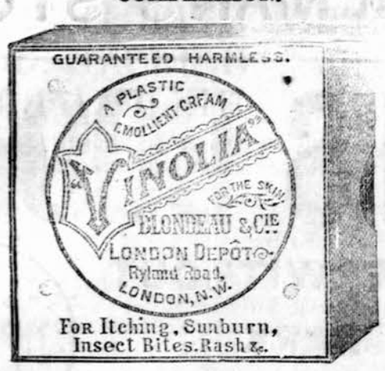

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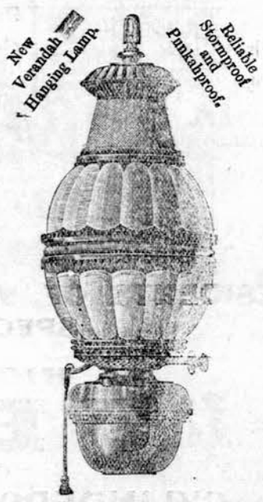

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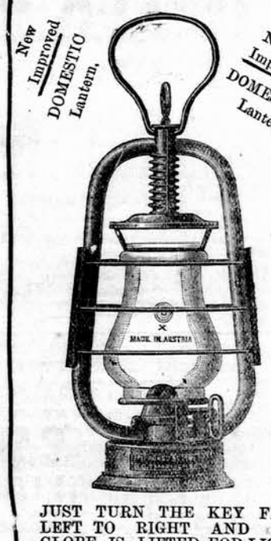

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